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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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REVEALED BY SEARCHLIGHT

DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF MEN IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS EXPLAINED.

Speaking at Islington, John Burns, of the anti-Lory party is reported to have said that if a protectionist tariff is introduced then "the good feeling now existing in Great Britain between the rich and poor would disappear and class antagonism, seen in protectionist America, would rise." It is to be hoped that the sentimentality, which causes many radicals in England to shut their eyes to the palpable weakness of John Burns, will come to an end; and that a betrayer of the Labor Movement will be detected wherever he shows up, despite the glamour of his past.

The President favors an investigation of the cost of living. Who was it that said: "If you want to bury a thing cause it to be made the subject of Congressional investigation"? And who was it that said: "The best way to escape acknowledging participation in a public wrong is for the participant to lead in demanding an investigation"?

The secret is out. Thinking people must have wondered why all that noise about "White Slavery." The noise-makers were not noising against prostitution, exactly. They noised against a specialized form of prostitution—the so-called white slave form, said to consist in a system of physical force that keeps the unfortunate girls in subjection. Thinking people knew that no such thing could exist as a system. There might be isolated instances of the practice—a system was impossible. Why, then, so much noise? The secret is out. The report to Congress shows that the "White Slave Inquiry" has cost \$657,000. That lets out the secret. The noise was intended to furnish fees to inquirers. 'Tis now all perfectly plain.

In "The Call" of the 8th of this month, Mr. Robert Hunter describes the manner in which, according to him, the Socialists of America are carrying out the Marxian command "workmen of all countries unite." According to Mr. Hunter the process consists in dividing and redividing and casting forth, and then shaking the residuum in a sieve until there remains on top "two large real class-conscious revolutionary proletarian parties, one composed of the wage slave, Professor Daniel De Leon; the other of 'The Socialist Professor Herman Titus.' This may be superb humor; but is neither here nor there to the issue raised by the "illustrious sociologist and biologist, Robert Hunter," and the "wage slave, Professor Daniel De Leon." The issue is, How does the illustrious biologist and sociologist Robert Hunter explain the theory by which he solemnly imputes to the "degraded immigration from Europe" the race suicide of "the old American stock." No hiding behind jokes will stand—nor even if, as in this instance, the joke is on the "illustrious sociologist and biologist" himself, who voted at his S. P. national convention against the unity which the "wage slave Professor" was urging.

Christianity, which is correctly said to have fled from the churches, seems not to have remained a homeless wanderer. It has been taken in by, and found shelter under the roof of the Sugar Trust. The Christian theory of vicarious atonement is being illustrated by the Trust. Its \$30,000,000 frauds upon the Government are being atoned by a number of small employees who are being sentenced to jail, while the big capitalists, vicariously atoned for, remain at large.

Well for Pinchot! This whole forestry squabble is, so far, a chaotic affair. Pinchot's promised answer to Taft will no doubt clarify the situation. A dollar to a doughnut, when Pinchot shall have spoken, everyone who can read will realize that the whole affair is a squabble between two sets of landgrabbers—one set the patrons of Ballinger, the other set the patrons of—whom?—why, of Pinchot, of course.

Gov. Hughes' lecture to the Yale students on political parties, delivered on the tenth of this month, was a limping performance. The Governor correctly sketches the growth and development of the system of government by parties, and correctly approves of the same, but leaves unanswered how parties can be held responsible under a system of primaries which, having the disfigurement of the masses for its object,

seeks to take parties more and more from the control of their members, and to place the parties more and more in the power of people who stand outside of them.

When Mr. Herman Robinson, the A. F. of L. organizer whom Mayor Gaynor has just appointed to the \$5,000 job of Commissioner of Licenses draws his first quarterly pay he will doubly smack his lips. First of all he will smack his lips at the taste of the money—Mr. Robinson is no visionary S. L. P. man; he is practical; he believes in "immediate demands" and has got his installment. Next, Mr. Robinson will smack his lips with relish at the proof of the superiority of his instinct over that of his S. P. competitors for capitalist applause. They, like him, regularly rush to the capitalist press with letters and interviews, and break a leg to be taken notice of by the capitalist reporters; he, like them, delights in basking in the sunshine of capitalist headlines; but he, differently from them, "gets there", while they are regularly "played for suckers."

The idea of the State feeding and clothing its school children is sound. If the State owes an education to its children, it certainly owes them the material conditions under which alone an education can be gained. All this is one thing, another thing is the proposal of our Board of Education to extend the aims of clothes to some of the children under the plea of preventing tuberculosis. The Board of Education consists of tuberculosis-breeders. The improper wages paid to the workers on whose backs they live generates tuberculosis. To do anything to some of these "not even tuberculosis" and will promote an even worse disease—the tuberculosis, humility of those who receive the alms.

The New York Socialist party sent who had an article in the Frankfort on Main (Ger.) "Volksstimme" of last November 10, in which he bragged of the "progress made by the S. P. at the last elections," is in a pickle. The "Volksstimme" of the following December 17 contains an answer from the United States to the gent, giving the official figures of the elections, besides some other authentic matters, that place the gent's veracity in unenviable light. Worst of all, the Editor of the "Volksstimme" now calls upon his New York S. P. correspondent to take the floor. Times change, and men change with them. These are no longer the times when any lie about America was published in Germany and no denial allowed.

Probably it is not Mayor Gaynor alone who reads the classics. The President seems to be doing the same. His opinion that a little pension should be provided for the civil employees who have grown old in the service, and that these should not be cast off to starve, justifies the belief that the President has taken to heart Plutarch's condemnation of Cato who, when his cattle were worn out, turned them off to die.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has discovered a new name for the plutocracy—fire. "To-day," he says, "all nations of the earth seem to be banded together in rebellion and transgression until some think, and I believe with a considerable degree of probability, that we may be approaching rapidly the end of all things, and that the world and its inhabitants will be destroyed by fire." If there is to be any destruction about it the job will be done by the plutocracy. The General must be thinking of the plutocracy, of which he is a member, when he smells fire.

It is quite certain that both Mr. Herman Robinson, the A. F. of L. Organizer whom Mayor Gaynor appointed to the \$5,000 job of Commissioner of Licenses, and Mr. Samuel Prince, the illustrious member of Mr. Gompers's Cigar-makers' Union, who was appointed by Mr. Robinson to the \$3,500 job of his Deputy Commissioner, have withdrawn their names from the list, carried from Toronto by Messrs. Simons, Spargo and Hunter, of those who favored the formation of a "Labor Party." It is equally certain that both Mr. John N. Bogart, the illustrious member of Typographical Union No. 6, whom Mr. Robinson's appointment

"Bourgeois superficiality," so often brought home to the capitalist class by Marx, is rapidly deserving the name of bourgeois triviality.

Here, for instance, we have a Federal Constitution, which presents the aspect of knee-pants and jacket made for a seven-year-old, ripped and torn in the endeavor to fit the more developed size of a lad, and yet the political representatives of the bourgeois in Congress assembled, Democrats and Republicans, agreeing to a constitutional amendment that looks, not even to patching of the out-grown garment, but is trivially personified.

That Congress should shut its eyes to the archaic institution of the two-chamber system of Legislature, and never think of proposing an amendment to abolish the 'Senate'—that is legitimate enough. Two dykes offer greater security against floods than one. The capitalist political State being constructed upon the principle of dyke-like resisting popular movements, there would be greater danger of a popular flood breaking through the dyke of one chamber than through the dykes of two. It is legitimate to see

"laid off," and Mr. James P. Archibald, the no less illustrious member of the International Union of Paperhangers and Decorators, whom Mr. Prince's appointment threw into the ranks of the unemployed, have seen the necessity of a "Labor Party," and hastened to enroll on the list aforesaid.

Having just completed a tour of the construction camps of this State, in which they found "mules housed in better quarters than the laborers," "both barracks and 'bull-pens' used by the State," and "boys and girls with no provision for teaching," Lillian D. Wald and Frances A. Kellor, members of the New York State Immigration Commission record with approval the song taught to the few children of the camps who do get inside a school-room, one stanza of which runs:

"To the goal of our long aspiration,
To America's shore we have come,
To make with a high consecration
For ourselves and our children a home.
The light of fair hope shines upon her,
Bright her promise for me and for you;
There's a welcome for all who will honor
Her flag with its red, white and blue."

The teaching of this song, among other things, they say, "brings about better relations between employer and employed."

The verdict of the Queens County Supreme Court at Flushing, N. Y., awarding \$20,000 to each of two workmen who saved the lives of their fellow workmen on the Queensboro Bridge, should serve as a gauge of the amount that all workmen are entitled to, but which is sponged up from them by the employing class. If \$20,000 is the amount due a workman for saving a few lives, what treasures are not due to the working class, whose labor is every day saving the lives of the people of the country by feeding, housing, clothing, transporting and otherwise keeping them in condition?

Two desperate desertions from Troop F, Seventh Cavalry, stationed at Governor's Island, suggest the thought that the capitalist class in the garb of the Government has all the earmarks of the capitalist class in "citizen's garb," and some special earmarks all of its own, and not at all aidful to the illusion that national ownership by a capitalist government is Socialism. The desperateness of the two deserters suggests the conclusion that wage slavery, whatever its political form, does not spell industrial freedom.

It will soon come about that Socialism will have not a leg left to stand on. Now it is the Socialist claim that the capitalists do not work, which has been knocked into a cocked hat by current happenings. In order to earn, must not one work? And is not a penny saved a penny earned? Ergo, the sugar capitalists, having "saved several millions" by their fraudulent scale devices, have also "earned" these millions; and having "earned" them, they must have worked for them. Q. E. D.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIFLERS

the capitalist worship at the shrine of a Senate-and-House system.

Likewise, and for the same reason, is it legitimate for the capitalist to make no effort to abolish the anomaly presented by the date of a Congressional election, and the date of the newly elected Congress's meeting. As things are to-day, a House of Representatives, elected one November, does not meet until a year after the following first Monday in December. A popular, or opposition wave might, as has happened more than once, unsettle the November hustings four-fifths of the incumbents in the House and replace them with men pledged to opposite policies; and yet, not unless the President call a special session of Congress, the newly elected House can not meet until thirteen months after being elected. A casual observer might call such a system clumsy, bizarre, even absurd. It is none of these. Such a system is eminently qualified for its special mission. It checks the on-run against "things as they are." No reason why the bourgeois should want that changed. Every reason why he should want it perpetuated.

Similarly with more than one other feature of the Constitution. The bourgeois can not be called superficial when his pundits praise such "imperfections."

Nevertheless a large number of imperfections, however much doted upon, are apt to blend into one, conveying a general idea of imperfection that even the bourgeois can not deny. Unable to deny, he must show a readiness to improve things. In the endeavor to escape the imputation of being a moss-back our bourgeois becomes a trifier. How much of a trifier may be judged from the conduct of Congress in deciding upon an amendment to the Constitution to change the date of inaugurating future Presidents from March 4, when blizzards may interfere with the pageant, to the last Thursday in April, when the pageant is not likely to be molested.

With the garb of the Nation calling through every rip for a new suit of clothes, at least for a patch to patch up the rip, Congress solemnly sets in motion the whole machinery of the amendment procedure to pin a rosette on the rags.

TRADE UNION SPIES

Detective Agency Supplies Armed Thugs to Help Wreck Labor Organizations.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 8.—Enclosed is a copy of a letter from "The Joy Detective Service," Cleveland, O. It is signed by Frank Joy, Gen'l Supt., and was sent to most of the large manufacturers in the New England States some time ago. A copy came into my hands and I showed it to the workers here. It has proved an eye-opener, especially to the simpleminded fellows who believe in economic action alone and think they can organize and educate the working class in secret unions, rat-holes, and behind the back of the capitalist class. The circular is free from all sentimental nonsense and to the point.

B. C.
(Enclosure.)
WE BREAK STRIKES.
Labor Troubles.

This service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles either existing or contemplated.

Strikes.

We break strikes in all parts of the United States or Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

Guards.

We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

Secret Operatives.

We furnish secret operatives of all trades, Union or Non-Union, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of receiving inside information.

Is Your shop being unionized?
Is Your output being restricted?
Is the Union running your shop?
Is material being wasted or stolen?
Have You a "shop committee," and who are they?

Does Your foreman show favoritism?
Are You losing castings in your foundry?

Do You care to know what is being done at Union meetings?

Let us place a mechanic operative with You and find out.

About Strikes.

In handling strikes we take entire charge of same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work, and escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay, charging only for

actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them.

Boarding Non-Union Men.

We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining.

Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after, and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This Service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble. We are represented in all of the larger cities of the U. S. and Canada, and a representative will call on you free of charge upon request.

Address all communications to Frank Joy, Gen'l Supt. The Joy Detective Service (Incorporated), Cleveland, O.

2,000 SPANISH WORKERS STRIKE.

Ferrol, Spain, January 16.—Two thousand workmen engaged in the rebuilding of the Spanish Navy Arsenal here struck yesterday. Troops and gendarmes have been concentrated in the vicinity for "emergency."

Madrid, January 16.—Premier Moret yesterday announced his conviction that a crisis had been created by the military agitation against the Government. The A. B. C. declares that the number of discontented officers exceeds 2,800.

DENVER PRESSMEN'S HITCH SETTLED.

Denver, Col., January 16.—Four Denver newspapers, the News, The Times, The Post and the Republican, which had suspended issue for two days as a result of a strike of pressmen, will resume publication this morning.

A working agreement for one year was signed by Clayton Pense, third Vice-President of the National Pressmen's Union and the managers of the papers. It provides for a flat increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of pressmen and helpers, an eight hour day for workmen on afternoon papers, and a seven hour day for workmen on morning papers, except on Saturday night, when they must work eight hours. There will be no back pay beyond January 1, 1910.

STIRRED BY CHERRY MINE

Springfield, Ill., January 13.—Gov. Dencen yesterday transmitted to the General Assembly a special message dealing with the Cherry Mine disaster, and suggesting drastic amendments to the mining laws to prevent accidents.

The message is accompanied by a report of the State Mining Commission, appointed to inquire into the cause of disasters. Three bills are recommended to the Legislature, providing for fire fighting apparatus, establishment of rescue stations, and institutes for the technical education of miners.

PROGRESS BACKWARD

THE LIGHT OF FACTS THROWN UPON THE "ELECTION-GAINS" PRETENSES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

(Translated from the Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, "Volksstimme," Dec. 17, 1909, by J. S.)

From Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., comes the following:

In the fourth supplement of the "Volksstimme," Nov. 19, 1909, an article appeared under the heading: "Election Gains of the American Social Democracy," which requires extensive correction in so far as it deals with the alleged "election gains." With the best of wishes, I fall to see how the movement is to be served by telling fibs about the blows and defeats the movement encounters. I don't know who is the New York correspondent of the "Volksstimme," but he must either be endowed with a power of imagination which even Jules Verne could not reach; or else he desires consciously and intentionally to misinform the readers of our Party papers in Germany. The German comrades have already been told too many fibs from across the pond, and it seems appropriate that at least once they hear the truth.

I regard this as all the more necessary because, naturally so, at least 90 per cent. of the readers of German party papers are little or not at all informed on American conditions, and are therefore unable to form their own judgment, just the same as American Socialists, betray a deplorable degree of misinformation regarding the European movement.

"The American Social Democracy," (whereby the "Volksstimme's" correspondent means, of course, the Socialist party, in contradistinction to the Socialist Labor Party, to which he twaddlingly refers as the "pseudo-radical De Leonistic wing"), has, it is true, made "gains" in a few small country villages; yes, here and there it has even elected a candidate. Besides in some places its candidates for the Board of Education have received an exceptionally high number of votes, the reason for this being that the Board of Education tickets are "nonpartisan," to wit, these candidates appear upon a separate ballot without party designation. This ticket is regarded as independent of party politics. But aside from these more than problematic "successes," the Debs vote of the Socialist party in 1908 has, at the election of Nov. 3, 1909, totally disintegrated. Not in a single great industrial center did the Socialist party maintain its voting strength of 1908. In all these cities, without exception, the loss of votes is enormous, and runs from twenty to fifty per cent.

It is not the purpose of this communication to show the causes for this loss, but only to expose these reckless statements for what they are—pure vaporings. If the "Volksstimme" desires and requests me to, I am only too willing, in a later special article, to go at length into these causes which are of a nature easy to comprehend.

When the correspondent of the "Volksstimme" wants to make our German comrades believe that the Socialist party has made "progress along the whole line," why doesn't he at least present a few figures as proof? When the correspondent says that "fortunately our defeat in the metropolis is purely a local phenomenon," he utters an intentional untruth, because he knows better, must know better if he believes himself so well informed on the events in the movement as to feel called upon to "correct" for the party organs in Germany. The figures which I later adduce he knows as well as I, must know them as well. He who wishes to form his own opinion concerning the total breakdown of the Socialist party vote of 1908 need only to throw one glance upon the press of the Socialist party itself. There he will find the most sorrowful songs of woe over the bad election returns and the loss of votes, the most manifold "reasons and causes" advanced for the deplorable phenomenon and the most ridiculous proposals made to prevent another such Waterloo in the future.

Before I present the figures a word about the Socialist Labor Party will not be amiss. It seems that no S. P. man can send any communication to one of our brother organs in Germany without taking a vicious whack at the S. L. P. Why does the correspondent speak of this party as the "pseudo-radical De Leonistic wing"? And if he really so regards the S. L. P. why does he leave our German comrades in the dark by failing to explain to them, even in a few words, why the S. L. P. is such a wing? The only argument which the S. P. has against the S. L. P. is that the S. P. has more members and votes. The S. L. P. is willing at all times to discuss with the S. P. upon the forum of the International Movement its platform, form of organization, press and tactics. As far as the larger number of votes is concerned, the S. P. has not any too many left since the Nov. 3 election; and how many of its "larger number of members" are only on paper is very hard to tell. Nevertheless, the referendum votes taken upon very important questions afford quite a reliable indication of a party's actual membership. The S. P. claims now a membership of about 45,000. A short time ago, on the occasion of a motion to incorporate in the platform a plank to the effect that "PRIVATE PROPERTY OF LAND SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNDER SOCIALISM," hardly 8,500 votes, or less than one-fifth of its alleged membership, voted on this most important question! The motion was carried, and as a consequence many of the members left the party. This "plank" was surely important enough to mobilize the whole membership; it is intended to act as a bait for farmers' votes. But perhaps many members were sick or were working nights or were prevented by some other sound reason from voting. Shall we say one-half? But no, not even one-fourth voted! The S. P. membership must therefore only exist on paper, or four-fifths are "Socialists" of a peculiar kind, folks who are unworthy to be in the ranks of the politically organized proletariat of the United States.

The S. L. P. has never bragged of its membership. After the split in 1899 it dwindled to about 800; since then it can show a slow, but natural and healthy growth. The membership to-day ranges between 2,500 and 3,000. To these must be added, even if they are not organically connected with the Party, the Language Federations of the Hungarians, South Slavonians, Scandinavians, Lithuanians, and Rumanians, with a membership of about 2,000, all of whom support the Party's principles and tactics, and its candidates at elections.

I shall now give the figures which throw the absurd assertions of the "Volksstimme's" New York "correspondent" into their proper light. The figures are the result of the official count, and show the election returns of the S. L. P. and S. P. in those industrial centers of the country in which elections took place. The results from Greater New York since the split of 1899 are especially interesting and characteristic. Before this event the S. L. P. received 15,407 votes. But to certain elements this was too "slow" and the fault was ascribed to the Party's tactics. This question of tactics also led to the split and the new party (S. P.) adopted "wiser" tactics. And to-day, after eleven years, we behold the tragic drama of both parties together having not as many votes as the S. L. P. alone had before the split.

In the below table are given in the first division the vote of the S. L. P. according to boroughs for this year's and the last city election; in the second division the corresponding results for the S. P.; in the third division the total vote for the S. L. P. and S. P. of last and this year, and finally, in the last division, the So-

(Continued on page two.)

NAPLES WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST HIGH RENT.

Rome, January 17.—A demonstration occurred at Naples to-day, due to the increase in the rents of workmen's houses. A huge procession halted at the Town Hall, where a deputation conferred with the mayor, who promised that the municipality would contribute \$1,500,000 for building workmen's homes. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were involved in the parade.

PROGRESS BACKWARD.

(Continued from page one.)

cialist vote, of 1895 before the split, and the total vote of the S. L. P. and S. P. this year, with net results.

Division 1, S. L. P.:

Man. & Bronx Bklyn. Queens Rich. Tot				
1905	1485	657	95	2276
1909	851	384	59	1314
Loss				958

Division 2, S. P.:

Man. & Bronx Bklyn. Queens Rich. Tot				
1905	7466	3387	847	11711
1909	6558	2862	1002	10422
Loss				1221

Division 3:

S.L.P. (Great N.Y.)	S.P. (Great N.Y.)		
1908	1912	1908	25695
1909	1318	1909	10596
Loss			15099

Socialist Vote Before Split:

S.L.P. Vote, 1895	15407
S.L.P. Vote, 1909	1318
S.P. Vote, 1909	10596
Loss	3493

Division 4:

City of Buffalo, N. Y.

1908	1909		
S.P.	1033	685	Loss..348
S.L.P.	182	210	Gain.. 28

Providence, Rhode Island.

1908	1909		
S.P.	1365	807	Loss..558
S.L.P.	182	294	Gain..112

Massachusetts State Vote.

1908	1909		
S.P.	14200	10137	Loss..4293
S.L.P.	2567	2999	Gain..432

Bridgeport, Conn.

1908	1909		
S.P.	634	452	Loss..182
S.L.P.	165	112	Loss.. 53

New Haven, Conn.

1908	1909		
S.P.	820	670	Loss..350
S.L.P.	65	123	Gain.. 58

Louisville, Ky.

1908	1909		
S.P.	658	163	Loss..495
S.L.P.	114	66	Loss..48

Paterson, N. J.

1908	1909		
S.P.	1017	643	Loss..369
S.L.P.	232	172	Loss.. 60

Plainfield, N. J.

1908	1909		
S.P.	89	55	Loss.. 24
S.L.P.	19	27	Gain.. 8

Essex County, N. J.

1908	1909		
S.P.	2479	1855	Loss..624
S.L.P.	147	350	Gain..203

Elizabeth, N. J. (Union County.)

1908	1909		
S.P.	821	499	Loss..322
S.L.P.	99	118	Gain.. 19

State of Pennsylvania.

1908	1909		
S.P.	33,913	22,526	Loss..11,387

In the State of Pennsylvania the S. P. had a free field, because with the assistance of the capitalist authorities they were successful in keeping the candidates of the S. L. P. off the ballot; in spite of this they suffered a loss of 1/3 of their vote of 1908.

While the S. P. lost votes not only "purely locally" in New York but also in all industrial centers, without exception, the S. L. P. gained votes in at least seven of these places. But the S. L. P. does not see in this fact a reason for jubilation. The election results are bad

enough as they are; at least they will appear so to our German comrades, although those who know American conditions will not be surprised at them.

All attempted diplomatic doctored of tactics and platforms does not change these conditions. The American working class is simply not yet ripe for our ideas, and with the best intentions in the world we can not push our heads through the wall. It simply means that we must continue to agitate to the best of our ability, and—wait.

For the present the American workingman still clings to the glorious "past of the republic," and its "free institutions." It is only a comparatively short time since the well-known advice: "Go West, young man, go West!" still had its justification. Till a short time ago, elbow room in this country was in fact still so great, that everyone who desired to work had a chance to obtain a secure, though modest, existence. True, there is still plenty of "elbow room" here, but in the meanwhile it has nearly wholly passed into the private possession of capitalists, and is therefore not accessible to the workmen.

The American workingman indeed knows that we have had severe industrial depressions; but he also knows that each time the misery which accompanied them was only of transitory character, followed by a new period of prosperity. But what he doesn't know, and what in a short time will be taught him by the logic of events, is, that this last crisis of 1907 has become a permanent one, and that the "prosperity" following it will not benefit him in the slightest degree. He will learn to realize that he has now reached permanently the level of his European brother's standard of living. The ever more brutal and reckless employment of political power—that is, police, militia, and the courts, with the renowned injunction, etc.—will do the rest. All indications point to the fact that this realization has now set in, and one need not be a prophet or the son of a prophet to say that in a few years the American working class will march in the front ranks of the revolutionary army of the international proletariat.

As far as the divided Movement in America is concerned, our German comrades may feel at ease on that point also. Fibs and misrepresentations of the status of the Movement here, such as that perpetrated by the New York correspondent of the "Volkstimme," will not promote the unity of the Movement. But there are other and mightier factors at work paving the way to unity.

Whatever aspersions of the S. L. P. our German comrades may hitherto have heard, on the score of its small membership and vote, they never heard the accusation that the S. L. P. ever sinned against the principles of International Socialism. Aside from unavoidable differences of opinion since the split of 1899, which freed the S. L. P. from elements which simply did not belong to it, the best possible harmony, spirit of solidarity and unity of action prevail in the Party's ranks. Its form of organization is compact, and its press is collectively owned and controlled by the Party. In the S. P., on the contrary, the process of dissolution has set in, which always must set in when the most heterogeneous elements with a variety of egotistical reasons and special interests come together in one organization. When such elements, for the sake of "success" and "harmony," work and live together in harmony, sooner or later the many-colored "intellects" must come into conflict, and the unavoidable result is the wreck of the organization. The turmoil has already begun. In various States the organization of the S. P. is completely and hopelessly rent asunder, as in the State of Washington; in other States, like Nebraska, whole organizations are leaving the body and declaring their reasons for leaving it in strong resolutions. The latter is especially the case since the acceptance into the platform of the famous "land plank" of which I spoke above. The reactionary attitude of the S. P. on the question of immigration, in which it makes concessions to the nativist elements of the country; and its violation of the unity resolutions of the International Congress, by which it—that is its party's administration over the heads of the membership—rejected an invitation from the S. L. P. to a conference which was, if possible, to find a basis for unity of both parties;—all these events have done their part to open the eyes of the honest and truly Socialist elements in the S. P., and unity with these elements is only a question of time. We may securely leave this matter to the further development of things in the S. P.

[It is self-understood that we do not take the responsibility for this article, especially as far as the attacks on the S. P. are concerned; but we consider the article important enough to warrant its publication. Now our New York correspondent has the floor.—Editor "Volkstimme."]

THE ONE ISSUE

WHICH CONFRONTS THE WORKERS IS TO ABOLISH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IN MEANS OF PRODUCTION—FIGHT MUST BE FOUGHT ON CLASS LINES.

What we have to face is a bitter class antagonism between the classes who own the means of production which they use to enslave their fellows to those means of production and the laborers who are thus economically and socially enslaved. With these laborers must be numbered a large portion of the lowest middle-class who practically depend upon and are a portion of the proletariat, certain of the intellectual proletariat, clerks, &c., who are learning how they are being exploited themselves by their employers, and the domestic servants, whose servile, degraded positions will be felt more and more as education spreads. Here is the last class antagonism, which indeed is world-wide—the antagonism between the slaves of the machine, the mere social engines for producing surplus value and contributing to luxury, against the capitalist class and their hangers-on, the landlords. All other antagonisms, complicated as they were, have now faded into this simple unmistakable hostility of clearly defined inimical interests between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Proletariat production—capitalist appropriation: workers make—traders take. Socialized production: individual exchange. Work in concert: exchange at war. Supremacy of town: subservience of country. Overcrowded cities: empty fields. Such are the briefest possible statements of the economical and social forms which result in our present anarchy, not for one class alone, though that suffers far the most, but for all. And the system, as a whole, is now worldwide, though in different shapes. Capital dominates the planet, acts irrespective of all nationalities, grabs its profits irrespective of all creeds and conditions; capital is international, unsectarian, destitute of regard for humanity or religion. The proletariat must learn from the system which they have to overthrow to be equally indifferent to class, creed or color, religion or nationality, so long as the individuals sink their personal objects in a resolute endeavor against the common enemy.

When a glut of goods exists on one hand, and men eager for those goods and anxious to work stand idle and foodless on the other, when these two factors of well-being cannot be brought together because of the necessity to produce for profit which the very glut itself prevents, surely anarchy in production and exchange has been driven to the last ditch of absurdity. When hundreds of thousands of children are brought into the world under such conditions that good food, good health, good education are for them impossible—the essential foundations though all three are, of true morality and sound citizenship in later life—surely here too the anarchy in our commonest social relations is clearly manifested. When also we look around at the complete division between classes, their utter ignorance of what one another think and feel, the incapacity of men and women of different classes to sit comfortably at the same meal table, though of the same race, language and creed, here, even apart from the necessary antagonism of economical interests, the social anarchy which the middle-classes call order once more stares us in the face.

After these instances of disintegration and disorder, the ugliness, waste, and adulteration seem comparatively trifling. So long as competitive commerce and production for profit continue, based upon wage-slavery below, no change for the better can be wrought. As capitalism saps all healthy social relations and reduces even the closest connection between the sexes to a mere question of bargain and sale, so it threatens to destroy the springs of all art—that is, of the external beauty of life, and to reduce the world to a state of barbarism; a threat which can only be met by the demands of social order for the communizing of exchange and the means of production, so that labor may be freed from the merely useless toil in which it is to a large extent at present employed, so that while machinery is used for performing labor repulsive to men, the intelligence of the workmen may be made available for the higher needs of the community, so that the greater and better part of productive labor may become voluntary, reasonable and pleasurable exercise of the human faculties, instead of a compulsory, degrading and unhappy struggle for existence, human in nothing save its suffering, the tragedy of the battle against starvation.

How then would individuality, that unceasing cry of the bore and the dullard, be stunted by a system which should leave full play to the highest faculties of every man in return for trifling, pleasant social labor, nay,

which should develop those faculties for all classes far more than they are developed to-day? Under such a system, where mankind collectively controlled their means of production, with machinery ever improving by the genius of their fellows, but used for instead of against the mass of the human race, men would at length be really free in every sense, economical, social, and political, save that they would no longer possess the freedom to enslave and enslave their fellow men. Individuality is crushed to-day in every direction. The poor slave to the machine, the overworked hind, or domestic drudge have no time for individuality, no strength left for their own education or development. Under our present system there is no individuality for the mass of mankind.

For reconstruction and reorganization, therefore, we Socialists continually strive, looking to the completest physical, moral and intellectual development of every human being as the highest form of the social state, as the best and truest happiness for every individual and for every class, where, as none need overwork, so none shall be able to force others to work for their profit. And this is Utopian! Nay; it was utopian, perhaps, when the powers of man over nature were trifling compared with what they are to-day, and mere division of labor almost necessarily involved the formation of castes and classes. But now steam, electricity, the forces growing daily under our hand, render equality a necessity unless barbarism and bootless destruction are to come upon us in our very midst. For as ideas grow, as education spreads, so does the knowledge of how to turn the increasing powers of devastation to account increase among the needy and the oppressed. Gunpowder helped to sweep away feudalism, with all its beauty and all its chivalry, when new forms arose from the decay of the old; now far stronger explosives are arrayed against capitalism; while the ideas of the time are as ripe with revolution as they were when feudalism fell. To avoid alike the crushing anarchy of to-day and the fierce anarchy of to-morrow, we strive to help forward the workers to the control of the State, as the only means whereby such hideous trouble can be avoided, and production and exchange can be organized for the benefit of the country at large. Thus, therefore, we propose that all should have the vote; not that the vote will free them from economic oppression, but because in this way alone is a peaceable issue possible for the possessing classes.

We say once more this is a class war. We know it; we are preparing for it; we rejoice at its near approach. We mean to break down competition, and to substitute universal organization and co-operation. There lie around us the necessary methods: they need but to be applied. But there are many difficulties and dangers, the power of wealth is great, the unscrupulousness of property knows no bounds! We are well aware of this; we see and do not shrink from the inevitable struggle.

The Revolution is prepared in the womb of society, it needs but one strenuous and organized effort to manifest the new period in legal and acknowledged shape to the world. To attempt to return to the old forms of individual production would be at the same reactionary and anarchical. We can not, if we would, so put back the hands upon the dial of human development. It is nowise desirable we should. The increased power of man over nature is gained by co-operation, by social machinery, by associated labor, by skillfully concerted work. This has been due to countless ages of growth and development, involving often the most horrible oppression, but ever producing more wealth with less labor. We inherit the results of this long martyrdom of man to the forms of production and exchange. It is for us to take hold of and use these improvements for the enfranchisement of the people, and for the establishment of happiness and organized contentment.

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COCOA SLAVES

African Natives Captured and Impressed into Labor in Strange Lands.

"No less urgent than the need for reform in the Congo, though somewhat different in character, is the need for the cure of outrageous wrongs in Portuguese West Africa," wrote "The Outlook" recently, and continued: "For over half a century slavery has been outlawed in that territory. The Portuguese laws on the subject are stringent. Nevertheless, slaves are bought in Angola, taken in shackles to the coast, and thence sent to the Portuguese islands of St. Thome and Principe, where they work on the cocoa plantations in what is practically hopeless servitude. It is true that they are not called slaves; they are called servicaes. It is true that the system is not known as slavery; it is nominally labor under contract. What difference does names, however, make to the natives who are seized, carried off by force, made to sign contracts they do not understand, and set to work in an alien country without hope of ever returning home? What difference do names make to those blacks who, unequal to the hardships of the enforced journey, are left to die on the way? Of course this system, whatever it may be called, is slavery; and of course these blacks who are termed servicaes are actual slaves.

"Up to 1902 the cruelties practiced were incredibly atrocious. By that time even the blacks, overawed as they were, could endure them no longer, and they rose in rebellion. Of course they were defeated; but they had put fear into the hearts of the Portuguese traders. Up to that time a trader who succeeded in bringing half of his gang of servicaes alive to the trading center counted himself fortunate. Since then natives die on the journey, and their skeletons line the roads that the slave gangs travel, but the proportion of deaths is not so large. Four large cocoa concerns of Great Britain instructed Joseph Burt to make an investigation of these conditions. After an absence of nearly two years, Burt returned to England and reported his findings. As a consequence, these concerns have refused to buy cocoa from this territory."

DEAD FOOD LAW.

Seventeen Years' Fight Futile, Declares S. H. Adams.

President Roosevelt's Remsen Commission of Food and Drug Control, which permitted the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative, did a work that "is as alien to scientific truth as it is abhorrent to common sense."

Sulphate of copper, aniline dyes, alum, starch, sand and stones have again resumed their pristine place upon the citizen's daily bill of fare.

The pure food legislation that represented a victory gained only after seventeen years of hard fighting is now a dead letter, and a goodly portion of the blame lies at the door of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

These are declarations made by Samuel Hopkins Adams, expert in food adulteration, in the February Hampton's Magazine. Adams refers to the pretty little bright green peas which help out the price of lamb at the expensive restaurants. He shows that most of these canned peas come from France, and that sulphate of copper is used in their manufacture, and he declares, that, because of Roosevelt's personal friendship for the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, these doctored peas were granted "executive immunity."

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NO MONOPOLY OF BRAINS

RULING CLASS NO BETTER THAN THE WORKERS—LATTER KEPT IN BONDAGE ONLY BY LACK OF EDUCATION—EDUCATE THEM, AND THEY WILL BE THE EQUALS OF THE LORDLY FEW.

The modern scientific view of history is very different from the ancient one; and when I say ancient, I do not mean so very ancient. One hundred years ago—fifty years ago—it was the practice of historians when they were obliged to record an event of any kind in their histories, to indulge in the expression of their own personal opinions and what they supposed to be the opinions of their readers with regard to the events themselves.

But the spirit of history has changed within the last fifty years, and now we come to regard human events in an entirely different light. And I may say that the change in that view with regard to human history has been practically simultaneous with the origin and the coming to the front all over the world of a great new science which we call sociology—the science of civilization and of human events; and the scientific view has been based upon what we know of science in all other departments of nature.

We are coming to look upon mankind as a part of nature and upon human activities as similar to natural phenomena, in all departments. That view has been expressed by many writers. I expressed it thirty years ago in some of my own writings. It is reflected by such phrases as this: "human actions must be looked upon as natural phenomena," or that "we must look upon the actions of mankind as effects of causes." We are beginning to know enough about all branches of science to see that there is no fundamental difference from that point of view among the sciences, and that the science of sociology comes as fully under the great laws of nature as do the other sciences. The consequence is that we look upon human actions and historical events, and all the phenomena belonging to humanity, as the effects of causes and the causes of effects. They are links in the chain of causation which we can trace back in an almost indefinite regress to the beginnings of things, and which we can trace forward to some slight extent into the great future, and can thereby erect a science which shall promise some possible benefits to mankind.

It takes considerable intelligence and close insight into human nature, great knowledge of history and power to analyze events, in order to dislodge erroneous ideas, even in our own society, to rise to the conception that education is really a panacea for our social evils. Why is it so difficult to see that education will do all this? It is because we are laboring under an erroneous world view, as I call it. We are laboring under the idea that there are great natural differences among men, that the lower classes are naturally inferior to the upper and middle classes. Now, in order to see that education can accomplish the reforms that the world is attempting to-day we are obliged to penetrate into that world view and to see its error. We

are obliged, in other words, to recognize the natural equality of all men, for which I have coined a word, namely, egalitarianism. It means simply that no class has or ever did have a monopoly of brains; that there are just as good brains among the "mudsills" and the laboring men with their picks and shovels as there are in the higher walks of life.

What then is the difference, and why is it that we have intelligent and unintelligent classes? Because the unintelligent classes are uninformed, uneducated. Educate them and they are our equals. Already there had been intimations of it. There have been philosophic glimpses of the truth. Bacon said "Knowledge is power," and we have a proverb that "Intelligence will rule," and both are perfectly true. But that does not do away with the error that prevails in the public mind. It does not teach that the power that knowledge confers is supplied; that intelligence is possible to all mankind; that there is no class in society that is not capable of becoming intelligent if it can only be instructed.

All classes are equal when all are equally equipped. But we are living in quite a different world view, viz., the one that I have characterized as the oligocentric world view, the view that the few are all there are of any consequence in society, that everything should be done for the few, that the grand mass are of no importance to mankind but are simply used and exploited by the few, the idea which has come from antiquity that "humanity was made for the few." (Lucanus.) We are living still under that error and we must get rid of it.

The fact is the few have been ruling the world for all ages. The tail has been wagging the dog. All we want is that all the elements of society shall be brought into action. Ten per cent. of the world to-day is ruling ninety per cent. We hear about a "submerged tenth," but there is a privileged tenth that is no better than the submerged tenth, and the intermediate eighty per cent. is just as good as the privileged tenth if they can only be given the proper equipment for work in the world. History has shown it. So we may translate the expression which I have just used that all are equal when they are equally equipped, in this slightly changed form that all are equal when they are equally informed, and when all are equally informed exploitation and barbarisms become impossible.

What does the present unrest in the whole civilized world mean? It means this same truth, that knowledge is percolating down into the great leaden mass. What we hear is nothing but the great Demos turning in his Procrustean bed, beginning to roar, with a voice that is low and hoarse, it is true, but which is so powerful it makes the whole world tremble.—Lester F. Ward, in address before Sunrise Club, New York; from the Truthseeker.

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WHAT IS THE MATTER?

[Under the above title the "Western Clarion," Vancouver, B. C., January 8, 1910, has the below article signed Clarence V. Hoar, Portland, Maine. Mr. Hoar writes with such intimate knowledge of the so-called Socialist party that his article deserves the wider circle of readers hereby afforded to it:]

Intellectuals, like poets, are born, not made. The wonder of it is they are all born into the Socialist party (likewise all poets are born into 134 Hogarth avenue.)

The total number of intellectuals in the Socialist party of America is about thirty or forty. This number includes a few of the "Scientific" Socialists, such as the author of "Marxian Economics"; a few of the "leaders," also Party Socialists, Fabians, Christian Socialists (whatever that may be), and Opportunists.

The most notable bunch of intellectuals reside in Milwaukee (where they have succeeded in establishing municipal co-ops). They call themselves not Socialists, but Social-Democrats, evidently believing that the word "Socialist" might frighten the sensitive college professors and others whom they wish to interest in municipal ownership, etc.

These Social Democrats, besides being intellectuals, are a strange conglomeration of everything in general and nothing in particular. They appear to be a cross between Bryanistic-Gompers Democracy and Revolutionary Socialism. Hence the name Social Democrat.

But the unfortunate part of it is that these Social Democrats and their intellectual leaders have adopted the peculiar virtues of both the middle-class Democrats and the working class Socialists without the redeeming virtues of either. For instance, they, like Socialists, will not buy votes in a legitimate way and pay five dollars a vote, but like the Democrats, they will promise anything in order to get these same votes "legitimately." The be-all and end-all of their political existence is to get votes. At various times they have been known (1st) to promise the farmer not to "confiscate" his land, but only the mortgage; and (2nd) to promise the money-lender not to take away the mortgage from him. They will promise the city employees more wages, and at the same time assure the taxpayers that they will carefully conserve their interests—

as if through the whole calendar. The natural result is that the Socialist vote in the State where these tactics are most employed continually varies in an old saw manner, never getting anywhere—depending altogether upon the extravagances of the vote-catching promises, and the gullibility of the "intelligent" voters.

Another bunch of intellectuals, called the Christian Socialists, have their headquarters in the Windy City. This same place is the home of a bunch of unconverted Socialists (in other words, agents), who are atheists first and Christians afterward. If Chicago hadn't the Windy City anyway, it would

be now, with the scrapping of these Christian Atheists on one side and Atheist Christians on the other. How sorrowful D. L. Moody in heaven and Bob Ingersoll in Hades must feel when they find that most of their followers are Socialists and "Intellectuals!" At any rate, these Christian Atheists et al of Chicago and other places are doing their best to destroy the Socialist movement. Whether they know it or not, the Socialist party cannot survive if it is tied to the end of any church or other capitalist institution. The working class must fly for itself, and must not be a tail to any kite.

Speaking generally, the reformers in the Socialist party are disciples of some self-styled intellectuals, but this is not always the case. Middle class Socialists are not always middle class thinkers; for instance, Gaylord Wilshire of New York does not advertise himself as a millionaire Socialist, and through his publication he appeals only to the working class. Comrade Cotton, no lately a bourgeois reformer, now writes of the capitalist system, only from the standpoint of the wage slave.

The distinction between proletarians and intellectuals does not, as many seem to think, divide the Socialist party into two divisions, the "rank and file" and the "Party spokesmen." On the contrary the quarrel is between the middle class dealers in reform and the proletarian revolutionists. The war within the Party was brought about by the high-browed intellectuals themselves; let them take the consequences.

Everyone just now is discussing "What is the matter with the Socialist Party in the United States, and what to do about it?" The "matter" is not a combination of small errors, it is not something to be brushed aside; it is an important question and must be decided "right away quick." There are not many things the matter with our party, there is just one—"one big removable IT" (to quote from Lincoln Steffens).

Here is the cure: The workers must elect working class thinkers to the positions of National Secretary, National Executive Committee, State Secretary, etc. They must nominate the same kind of men as candidates for public offices. Workers must edit the Party papers in the interests of their own class, no matter what bourgeois sympathizers, politicians, lawyers, and preachers may think about it. Revolutionists not reformers, agitators not orators, must be the official organizers. All immediate demands, except one, must be cut from the Platform. And that remaining one must be the demand for working class ownership of the world. No longer should the energy of one hundred thousand men be expended in the vain search for better conditions.

"The time for palliation's past—
The day of Revolution's here."
If necessary, about one hundred self-appointed leaders must be taken by the nape of the neck and kicked out of the party.

There's the remedy for stagnation in the Socialist party, U. S. A. How do you like it?—Western Clarion.

THE MONEY TRUST

The Morgan-Rockefeller Group Now Control Eighty Per Cent. of the Corporate Wealth of the Country.

The steady and increasing concentration of wealth in all lines of activity is becoming more and more a matter of discussion in all walks of life. Figures are being produced showing that the control of great corporate and other activities is passing more and more into the hands of a powerful group of capitalists whose headquarters are in Wall Street and whose methods are being scrutinized more closely by the press and by legislative enactments from year to year. The recent developments in New York City in the direction of concentration of banking power are manifestations, in one sense, of this growth toward centralization. It has been lately announced that the Morgan interests have acquired control and are planning to consolidate several of the largest trust companies in New York City. In addition to these trust companies, it is already known that four of the most important national banks in New York are under the same control. A recent article published in the "Wall Street Journal" presents figures, which show a total of nearly \$10,000,000,000 in capital as representing the industrial, insurance and banking enterprises in which the single firm of J. P. Morgan & Company are dominant. This total is equivalent to nearly ten per cent. of the entire estimated wealth of the United States at the present time.

But, as a matter of fact, this exhibit does not really give any fair indication of the extent of control in business and banking lines of the big Wall Street groups. It is a well known fact that in railroads, industrial concerns and in public utility enterprises the so-called Rockefeller interests represent a larger aggregate of capital than do the Morgan interests. And, further than this, these two big interests are themselves quite directly allied and are becoming more closely cemented in both their plans and motives, as the years go by. And outside of these two great groups are half a dozen other smaller groups of capitalists which between them represent in corporate control easily fifteen billions more of capitalized values. These outside groups are identified, both in interest and other important ways, with either the Morgan or Rockefeller groups, and thus we may, in presenting an exhibit of concentrated control of corporate undertakings, fairly state that a capitalized valuation of probably thirty-five billions of dollars is concentrated in the hands and under the control of not less than a dozen men.

Now, what do these figures, if analyzed, signify? Instead of merely signifying that one-tenth of the estimated wealth of the nation is under Wall Street control, we find that about thirty-five per cent. is under such control. And as all of this great mass of capital is represented by corporate forms, it is worth while to ascertain what percentage of the total corporate capitalization of the country is represented by this \$35,000,000,000.

A careful estimate of the corporate capitalization now existing in the United States, including railroads, industrial and commercial corporations, public utility companies, banking, insurance and trust companies, indicates that, outside of small, close business corporations owned by individuals, the total corporate capitalization in par value in the United States at present is not over \$48,000,000,000. The wealth of the United States, according to last reports, was in the neighborhood of \$110,000,000,000, of which about fifty per cent. was represented by realty values, the balance being tangible property of thousands of different kinds. So that we see after all that the trend toward concentration in corporate control has now extended so far that approximately eighty per cent. of all the vital corporate capital of the country is under the domination or control of this powerful group of Wall Street interests which we have referred to.—John Moody in Moody's Magazine.

Hat Slaves' Wages Slipped.

Boonton, N. J., January 14.—A cut of two cents a hat in the wages of the men exploited in the Knox hat factory here, followed by a strike of the men has resulted in a call to residents of the place to meet to-morrow night to discuss the formation of a hatmaking company to take over the Knox plant if it carries out its announced intention of moving back to Brooklyn.

One hundred men are affected by the wage cut, which, they assert, means a loss of about \$5 a week in the wages.

CHAPTER OF RUSSIAN HORRORS

REVOLTING TORTURES INFLICTED BY CZAR'S REGIME UPON GUILTY LESS PERSONS—DETAILS TOO SHOCKING TO PRINT.

Writing under the head of "Views and Reviews" in the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," a writer who signs himself "Dunois," relates outrages which have taken and are taking place in the Russian Empire. It is a tale of atrocity and destruction which "Dunois" tells in the following lines.

Thirty thousand citizens of Russia under the supposed new and liberal regime in Russia, have been marched off to Siberia by administrative edict. This incredible statement doesn't come from the "ranting" revolutionists or the Socialists, but from the very temperate publicist, George M. Trevelyan. These thirty thousand victims of "bureaucracy," that is, men appointed to office to carry out the administration and paid by the very victims of their despotism, were not charged with crime, they were merely guilty of holding opinions that the autocrat's entourage disapproved of. The provincial governor in every State is a law to himself, and his underlings realize that they can not go too far in terrorizing the plain millions who venture to think or utter opinions at variance with the "autocrat" doctrines of the aristocratic segment. No wonder the Czar dare not venture to quit his dwelling; that he confines himself to a villa where every entrance and exit may be watched by a few eyes, eyes that are in the heads of the extremely few he dares to trust. No wonder his wife is alternating between madness and hysteria, for the millions who see every safeguard that even barbarian peoples enjoy swept aside at the caprice of brutal officials, not unnaturally associate these sovereign persons with the diabolic regime.

The very atrocity of the renewed despotism has been in a sense its security up to the present, for the stories of killing, rapine, arson, have been so inhuman that most people at a distance looked upon them as the inventions of the irreconcilable anarchists. But on the reassembling of the Duma, or Parliament, the other day, deputies in no wise associated with the intransigent malcontents submitted sworn statements of unrestrained barbarity that find few parallels in history. Because of a law passed when the reform majority were temporarily in power two years ago, "flogging" in prison was abolished under severe penalties. But the deputies one after another read documents attesting that innocent victims in the State prison are flogged daily by the imperially appointed agents, and that there is no redress. The knout is employed on the naked backs of men and delicate women, even on children, guilty of fidelity to their families. In many cases the tortured are maimed for life; in many cases they die of the gashes inflicted by the metal-knotted thongs of the knout.

Prisons built to house three hundred detenus are crowded up to a thousand or more. In most of these infernos typhoid and other fatal maladies are at work, with no adequate provision for physicians; in fact, no provision at all. If the packed masses in the prison cells try to catch a breath of air at the small windows they are fired at by order of the governors. The disclosures of the nameless atrocities practiced upon the women prisoners leave words helpless to describe the scale of humanity of the Russian system. Women in unnumbered cases have killed themselves rather than undergo the demonic debaucheries practiced by the prison keepers and soldiery. To the tales of demonism told by deputy after deputy, the Prime Minister, Stolypin, listened with a blind indifference. He even dared to make a defence of the murder-inflicted, the Minister of the Interior, but the chamber broke into passionate shouts of "murderer," "assassin," and the despots were forced to bring the session to an end.

General Count Alikhanoff, the Governor of the Caucasus, interrogated by an investigator, frankly confessed his methods. "The people of this province are all bad; they are Socialists and revolutionists." He admitted that his method was to burn the homes of every one indiscriminately, that his agents reported as "bad." Asked if the burning of the houses of suspects didn't involve the firing of others, he answered promptly that it did and implied that such a fate was deserved by people consenting to live in the vicinity of the suspected. Day after day the system was seen in operation. The Cossacks, setting fire to a house, winds swept the flames to others, and whole blocks went down. There was no redress for the victims.

Under General Alikhanoff's eyes the investigator became cognizant of another form of miscreancy. At midnight the house of a workman of some education and exemplary life was entered by a

dozen Cossacks. The workman was hauled out of bed pinioned to a corner and his wife namelessly maltreated before his eyes. A body of lawyers undertook to look into the reign of terror instituted by the general. They made a report so abominable in its details that it couldn't be printed for public use. The chapter of horrors, growing all the time, has become so revolting that the details can only be cited in court behind closed doors. Not unnaturally, when their latest hope was fled, the men of the district took vengeance in their own hands. Alikhanoff was slaughtered, the avengers being unable to give him a taste of the malignities he had practiced upon the innocent victims whose number ran up to the ten thousands. The very atrocity of the "White Terror" as the revived autocracy is practicing revenge for its moment of paralysis, is so far beyond anything monstrous ever heard of that it really finds a sort of immunity in its horrorfulness, since it is impossible to make the world believe that any soldiery could be induced to do the inhuman acts reported day after day. In Russia the soldiery seem to take a fiendish delight in proving that there are no limits to the ferocity of mercenary avengers. The chief of police, Colonel Karpoff, who was slain in St. Petersburg the other day, had won the avenging loathing of the citizens of Baku, the Pittsburg of Russia, by a malignancy in cruelty that made his name a byword throughout the Caucasus. It was for this reputation that he was translated to the capital. To curb the activities of the reformers and awe the revolutionists, his practice was to order arrests by wholesale, confine the victims in reeking shambles, then put in operation almost precisely the same indescribable mechanisms of torture that the world shudders over in accounts of the relics of old-time prisons in Germany and Spain. Men and women charged with no crime were suspended from the ceiling by their wrists, then the hair was wrenched from the head in fistfuls. Under this inconceivable torture the victims were as often as not willing for a few moments' surcease to give the names of so-called confederates in revolution, though as a matter of fact the tortured had taken no part in the propaganda looking to the end of the monstrous regime.

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BY POVERTY

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The latest argument against Socialism is based on the alleged desirableness of poverty.

So necessary is poverty for the world's well-being, it is said, that to give everybody enough to eat, and decent clothes to wear, and sanitary houses to live in, would have the most dreadful consequences imaginable!

It is a reverend gentleman who talks like that, and here are his very words, taken from the "Westminster Review":

"Had the masses enough and to spare, did they enjoy the luxuries of the classes, could wealth be equally divided amongst all the units of society, small and yet smaller families would be the rule and not the exception, and the climax the extinction of humanity."

You see, he wants to keep the good things in the hands of a privileged section, of whom no doubt he is to be one; not however from any selfish motive, but on grounds of the purest patriotism. It is best for the race that millions should starve, that children should cry for bread, that mothers should give their babies ill-nourished breasts to suck! He speaks of the poorer nations of the earth as the conquerors. "The ruling races," he says, "have invariably come from inhospitable climes."

He forgets, though, that inside the nation it is always the poor who are conquered; that so far from being the vanquishers of the earth, they are everywhere enslaved and oppressed.

He forgets that it is always the poor who are ignorant and superstitious, who suffer most from darkness and disease, and who carry on their backs, not only the lesser vermin of nature, but the greater vermin of society.

He forgets, moreover, that the power-fullest nations of our time are precisely those in which the masses are best off.

He forgets, further, that the Providence he worships has taught us the lesson of prosperity, lavishing riches upon the earth with a prodigal hand, and proclaiming in the marvelous fecundity of nature that Man was not born to want.

He speaks of "starving peoples being driven from their niggardly homes to annex the fatter pastures," and of the

great incentive this has been to the spread of civilization.

But he forgets that it was always the desire of betterment that drove them, and that Socialism is to-day supplying that very incentive, and pointing out to them the fat pastures that they till and do not enjoy the fruits of.

And he forgets, finally, that new desires spring up in the human heart with every desire that is realized, and that Man, once assured of his meals and material comfort, will seek to gratify his insatiable hunger for betterment by the conquest of the still fatter pastures of intellectual and spiritual progress.—Exch.

Colliery Boys Demand Pay for Work They Do.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 15.—Upon their demand for higher wages being imperiously refused, breaker boys at the White Oak Colliery at Archbald, near here, went on strike this morning. The boys have been getting a pittance of 75 cents a day, and the new child labor law went into effect many of the boys could not pass the examination. Men were employed to take their places and were paid \$1.10 a day.

The boys say they do as much work as the men and want the same wages, or they will not work.

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In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.

Take in season
Thought with reason;
Think what gifts are ours for giving;
Hear what beauty
Owes of duty
To the love that keeps it living.
—SWINBURNE.

SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY, ETC.

Mr. William George Jordan has favored the press with "A New Idea in American Politics" the realization of which is to accomplish a number of desirable things, among them the "securing of a fuller, freer voice of the people and to make a stronger Nation." The New Idea is the adding of a third House to the two existing ones: besides the Senate and the House of Representatives, there is to be a House of Governors, consisting of the Governors of the several States.

From Mr. Jordan's premises, or diagnosis of the patient's disease, the gentleman's conclusion can not be escaped. Mr. Jordan's diagnosis of the disease which "is creeping like a blood-poison through the body politic, threatening the very life of the Republic" is "three insidious evils that are practically one," to wit, the "shifting, undignified, uncertain status of States' rights."

To others, such a diagnosis is utterly unacceptable, as utterly immaterial, irrelevant and foreign to the issue. With economic conditions under which a small minority of the population are in possession of the necessities to labor and produce wealth; accordingly, with economic conditions under which the masses of the people are held under a modern sort of feudal servitude, to say that the evil results, admitted on all hands, flow from "shifting, undignified, uncertain States' rights," is as if a physician, called to the bedside of a man bleeding from a score of stabs, were to diagnose the case as one of aggravated anemia, due to "three insidious evils that are practically one," to wit, "a mosquito on the man's nose, another on his right temple, and a third perched on the head of the bed and washing its face preparatorily to landing on the man's left temple."

From such a diagnosis any absurdity may be expected as the "cure." Legitimate, accordingly, is Mr. Jordan's New Idea.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil of political Houses. Instead of adding to the number, amputation, the abolishment of one of the two existing ones, is what the "insidious evils that are creeping like a blood-poison through the body politic, threatening the very life of the Republic," actually demand. And the work of amputation, once undertaken, will reveal the fact that the one remaining House must be thoroughly overhauled—turned from an aggregation of politicians, elected by territories, into a House of Representatives of useful labor, elected by the Organized Labor of the land—turned, in other words, from a political, hence, from a barnacle concern, into an industrial, hence a useful Central Administrative Body.

A WORD FROM HERVE.

Answering an Anarchist by the name of Henri Combes, who objected to the tenacity with which the revolutionary Socialists hold to suffrage and political action whilst they denounce the snares of parliamentarism, Gustav Herve says in his organ "La Guerre Sociale" (The Social War):

"The crowd walks on the ground: if you fly too high overhead it thinks you are in the clouds and follows you no more."

"Now, this crowd, which does not come to ordinary meetings, comes—rightly or wrongly—to electoral meetings."

"Jobert, when not a candidate, held a public meeting in Paris during a non-

election period: two hundred people were there, all the same—already converted."

"Jobert, as a candidate in the municipal elections, during the electoral period, had an audience of three or four thousand citizens, who don't go out of their way as a rule, and who have no other chance of hearing a revolutionary speech."

"It was the same in the Yonne district."

"I may add that if the same Jobert, not being a candidate, gave the same speeches, adding to them Anarchist phrases or abstention, nobody would listen to him during the electoral fever; and if anybody did listen, all the electors of advanced opinions (the only ones capable of understanding) would regard him as coming there to harm the advanced candidate for the benefit of the reactionary candidate, and would send him packing—him and his ideas."

Here in America the substance of the identical thought has been expressed by Socialist Labor Party literature in these words:

"Only a political party can preach the revolution in the only way that it must be preached in order to be effective—over and above board. For this reason a political party of the revolution is indispensable: it alone can carry on the propaganda which alone can recruit, drill and crystallize the revolutionary Union, that is, the indispensable Army of Occupation to take and hold, and assume the reins of Government. The existence of universal suffrage in the land emphasizes the point. Chimerical, therefore, is the idea, especially in such a country as this, of expecting to conduct a great Movement, whose palpable aim is a Socialist Revolution, to the slogan of 'Abstention from the Ballot-box!' 'Direct Action' or any such hinting at pure and simple physical force, or dynamitism, frank or veiled."

With that shallowness of reasoning that typifies Impudent Ignorance, there are wild-eyed and also slummy Anarchists in the land who have done Gustav Herve the affront of holding him up as their patron saint. The patron saint slaps the faces of these devotees, and the slap re-echoes through the caverns of the country.

OFF WITH "RATS"!

Fifty years ago the now 87 years old Thomas R. McNell founded the Smith & McNell Hotel, an establishment that has become a landmark in this city, and that prospered greatly.

Establishments like that of Smith & McNell are not a few. Started more than a generation ago, they are often pointed to now—when the country, this city in particular, is virtually many times that number of years older in economic development, hence in the class-relations of employer and employee—as an evidence of the falseness of the Socialist's views that the employee is a subject, the employer an overlord.

"Lo," so runs the anti-Socialist contention, "with little capital a man can start; by industry and perseverance he can prosper. And, while he prospers, the relations between him and his employees remain cordial." Not infrequently the contention is backed up by proof of some beautiful present made by the employer to their dear employee. The Smith & McNell establishment furnishes such a "proof." Only last Christmas the employees presented Mr. McNell with a \$200 diamond ring.

Unfortunately for the anti-Socialist Mr. Thomas R. McNell did not depart this earthly scene immediately after receipt of the diamond ring. Unfortunately for the anti-Socialist Mr. McNell lived several weeks longer, long enough to knock down the anti-Socialist's card-house of the fraternal relations between employer and employee.

Last Monday, as Mr. McNell walked into the dining room where the young women waitresses were eating he noted that most of them wore "rats" in their hair. Fifty years ago Mr. McNell would have kept to himself his private views concerning "rats" as an improvement to the appearance of woman's hair. Not so now. This being fifty years later, not only did Mr. McNell not keep his views to himself, but utterly oblivious of the \$200 diamond ring, or, rather, remembering the gift only as the thing it really was, the homage of inferiors to their superior, a bribe to secure a living, he strutted Pasha-like through the room, and issued his firman—"This is no ball room. Those baskets must come off the girls' hair!"

Fifty years ago the waitresses would have "dratted the brute's impudence." To-day, fifty years later, the female wage slaves of McNell "immediately stampeded," so says the report, "to the dressing room to comply with the order."

Off went the "rats."

Do not put off the time when you will start to do something for the Movement. To-day is the proper and the accepted time to begin. When to-morrow comes then will be now. Duty calls to-day. Don't let time pass and find you doing nothing for the Cause. Only active men can make the Movement.

THE PROCONSUL LOOMING UP.

A certain bill has made its appearance in Congress that deserves all the opposition, and much more bitterness than it is evoking. It is the bill to provide for the government of the Canal Zone. It is so unique a bill that it may be called revolutionary—not, however, revolutionary forward, but revolutionary backward. Indeed, the Proconsulship of old Roman despotism peeps through the folds of the bill.

Hitherto, all legislation concerning the government of United States Territories was cast in the mold of the Constitution. Seeing the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to the land, republican in form was every step taken and measure adopted for the administration of a Territory. The present bill ignores each and every precedent on the subject. It vests in the President the power to appoint, not merely a governor of the Zone, but a governor with legislative authority, and not even with legislative authority limited to rightful subjects of legislation, but absolute and unqualified. The President's appointee would, accordingly, be an autocrat: from him would emanate laws, decisions upon the same, and he would execute them. He would be Executive, Legislative and Judicial, besides Administrative, all in one, restricted by no national precedents, and responsible to the President alone, from whom all his powers emanate.

In the days of old Roman despotism a Proconsul was appointed over whatever province was to be "pacified." As he was the source of all law in the province, the people therein were at his mercy—they and their property. As a consequence, Proconsuls usually returned home scandalously rich. The Proconsul had no power over Rome herself and her immediate territory. Nevertheless, the effect of the Proconsular system was one that did not survive. The virus reacted homeward; the effect intensified the cause; and Rome went whither history tells us.

The proposition for what amounts to a proconsulship on the Canal Zone is something thicker than the thin edge of the wedge. Already at home gigantic corporations are drawing the government more and more under their own thumbs, and turning their private offices into actual legislative halls. A Proconsul in Panama spells Revolution with the biggest R in the case, standing at the same time for Reaction.

THE PHILANTHROPIC APPLE.

Philanthropy has been defined as "Plundering wholesale, and returning retail." Representative Coudrey of Missouri has a bill in the House entitled "a bill to pension old age," but the real name of which should be "Charity—or Prolonging Misery."

Representative Coudrey's bill provides for pensions to all men who have reached the minimum of three score years, and whose income falls below \$102 a year. To all these charity is to be done by giving them a pension of \$1.24 a month.

To the uninitiated in Coudreyian philosophy the Coudrey bill will present itself as the exact opposite of charity. They will reason thus: "The man sixty years of age who can earn only \$102 a year is a man who is committing suicide. With \$102 a year, even if a man did not work, that is, even if he had no expenditure of tissue over and above the normal expenditure involved in living, he could not possibly restore the normal expenditure. He would be sinking. If he has to work, then the expenditure of tissue is larger, and rises far above what \$102 a year, or 27 cents a day, could replace. Such a man would be sinking steadily into his grave, and smoothly too, like one who falls off into a slumber. What would be the effect of \$1.24 a month, or 4 cents more a day on such a man? Would it save him from the grave? Impossible. The only effect would be to prolong his agony."

Is Representative Coudrey's purpose the prolongation of the agony of the worker, who, after a life of toil that has yielded affluence to capitalists is left empty-handed, and compelled still to work, but now for the diminished pittance of \$102 a year? Hardly. Representative Coudrey's purpose is to be a philanthropist. But bourgeois philanthropy being begotten of bourgeois class interests, like the apple in the proverb, never falls far from the tree. If the wind blows from the south the philanthropic apple falls to the north of the tree as a retail return for the wholesale plunder: if the wind blows from the north, then the philanthropic apple falls to the south of the tree in the shape of 4 cents a day—in all instances the philanthropic apple spells a-u-p-i-d-i-t-y.

Bosses Cut Wages for New Law.

Full River, January 14.—A large number of ring spinners at the Pocasset Manufacturing Company went on a strike to-day because of a reduction in their wages.

It is expected that strikes of this nature will occur at other mills unless the bosses stop cutting wages because of the fifty-six-hour law.

DISCONTENT, A CURSE.

Evidently Japanese astuteness did not go out of the world when Ito died. Some of it remained to illumine the path of the "Japanese-American Commercial Weekly," published in this city, which in its issue of December 29th declares: "The weakness most common to human nature is discontent," and again, "It is undeniable that this sense or rather sentiment is the curse and bane of human happiness."

Of a truth, discontent is most shockingly prevalent in these degenerate days. It pervades all classes of society, but principally its vicious manifestations are confined to the working class. Indoor workers, such as weavers and varnishers, complain of hot stuffy work-rooms and no ventilation. Outdoor men, like trolley conductors and motormen, object to exposed vestibules in winter and 16 hour runs without rest or meal in summer. Cigarworkers think they are not treated fairly when they are docked large percentages for imperfect cigars, which are then sold by the firm at the full price of the perfect smoke. Brass and metal polishers as a class are especially given to discontentedness; they say the dust clogs their lungs in a few years. In the steel mills it is worse; the men see their comrades swallowed up in molten metal, and not knowing but their own turn may come next, are very liable to dissatisfied spells. What with crumbling walls, rotten cages-rope and gas explosions, miners can never be depended on to be content. Moreover, regardless of occupational lines, the whole working class seems to be growing discontented with the intensity it is driven at, the niggardliness of its wages, the insecurity of its future, and the worthlessness of the materials handed out to it for food and clothing.

Of course, all this discontent cannot be expected to stop there. It invades the master class as well. These, seeing their workers increasingly restive, or even rebellious and striking for more of the good things of life, are themselves forced into a dissatisfied frame of mind.

All of which the "Japanese-American Commercial Weekly" has most neatly summed up—aided thereto by the swift development of capitalism in its home country, where scenes of pastoral simplicity are steadily being replaced by the strife and struggle which makes of the civilized world to-day a jungle.

PENNSYLVANIA CHILD LABOR.

Chief Factory Inspector Drives a Locomotive Through the Law.

Philadelphia, January 13.—John C. Delaney, chief factory inspector of Pennsylvania, has again furnished evidence in justification of the campaign waged against his reappointment last spring by the Pennsylvania Child-Labor Association.

Delaney was reappointed for another four-year term in spite of tremendous protests. He has made public announcements of an intention to protect the children by a "rigid enforcement" of the new law—an announcement ridiculously at variance with the interpretation which he has placed upon a clause in the new law drafted by him and championed most vigorously when it was attacked by the Child-Labor Association.

That clause is the cruel "glass exception," a provision allowing all-night work for boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age, whenever "the usual process of manufacture or the nature of the business . . . is of a kind that customarily necessitates a continual day and night employment." In response to a wave of indignation, expressing itself in letters and telegrams of protest to the Legislature, this cruel clause was twice removed from the bill and only finally restored because it was found impossible to pass the bill as a whole unless this clause were allowed to remain.

It now appears that the chief factory inspector had other plans than to befriend only the glass manufacturers of the state. He announces that this exception is "broad enough to cover fourteen-year-old boys employed as messengers," so that they may now take part in the all-night service in the large cities, with all its demonstrated temptations and dangers. There is little doubt but the law will readily bear this interpretation. For those whose eyes are open, this is another splendid illustration of the worthlessness of laws to "protect labor" when passed and carried out by capitalist officials.

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NOBLE ORIGINS

WHERE THE HOUSE OF LORDS GOT ITS START.

Great English Titles—Their First Wearers—Theft and Crime Their Foundation—Illegitimacy and Immorality Have a Share—Now Pre-tend to Be Better Clay.

London, December 27.—"Reynolds' Newspaper" keeps up its banging at the obsolete Peers whose rule is based on the crime and theft of their ancestors. In its present issue "Reynolds" says:

"After they had slaughtered the budget, the wild peers, as if to escape the vengeance of the people, hurried from the scene of the crime in the Gilded Chamber to seek shelter in the peace of their backwoods."

"Lord Effingham found it 'tiresome' enough even to record his vote. We are not likely to catch him speaking. Who is this Lord Effingham? He is an offshoot of the Norfolk Howards, and half a Frenchman to boot. The family have done nothing particular since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Effingham's greatest achievement is that he has been decorated with a gold star for services to athletics and cycling in a part of Oxfordshire. He is over forty, and a bachelor. Perhaps he regards marriage as 'tiresome.'"

"But let us begin at the Dukes. None of them voted for the Budget. Twenty of them were among the 350 peers who voted against it. One was the old Duke of Grafton, a man close on ninety. Him they dragged up all the way from his backwood in Norfolk. His grace is a peer because there was once a person called Barbara Villiers. Barbara was a precocious young woman, and no mistake. She married one Roger Palmer, Earl of Castle-maine, but he does not appear, says the authorities, to have been the father of any of her offspring. There were at least three claimants for the paternity of her first child, Anne. Roger claimed, but Charles II. acknowledged her as his by Royal warrant, though public opinion assigned her to yet a third claimant, my Lord Chesterfield, of whom the child was a living image."

Barbara's second child was named Charles. The mother was so cruel to him when a mere child that an intellect that never promised very well was impaired. With a certain appropriateness he was made Duke. She had five other children. One of them, a girl, was never married. She became a nun, but that did not prevent her from becoming a mother. Barbara had lovers by the score. But it was her connection with Charles that has immortalized her and enriched the House of Lords. She fattened, by the King's of her own personal virtues. That is, in favor, on the national revenues to the national detriment, and she was made Duchess of Cleveland in consideration of her own personal virtues. That is why the motto of the Duke of Grafton is 'Et decus et pretium recti.' For his Grace descends from her second son, Henry Fitzroy King Charles refused to acknowledge the child as his, but in the end he gave him the benefit of the doubt, and made him Duke of Grafton."

"Lord Southampton also descends directly from the frail Barbara. He, of course, voted against the Budget. Then his Grace of Buccleuch was in the dual band of twenty. His surname is Scott, but it really ought to be Walker, for the first Duke resulted from the liaison between Luck Walker and Charles II. Poor Lucy! She took up with Charles when he was a boy, and no dukes ever came her way, for her lover was then in exile and hard up for cash. Poor Lucy again! She went altogether to the bad, and her early death was attributed to her wayward manner of living. Strange that her descendants are among one's hereditary legislators in the Twentieth Century! Lord Montague of Beaulieu descends from Lucy also. He voted against the Budget. The Carolean peers, it will be observed, are very anti-Budget."

"Now we skip the centuries, and come to the times of the Regency. We notice Lord Conyngham's name in the division list. How came this young fellow to be a Marquis? In this way: His great-grandfather, one Henry Conyngham (the family name was originally Cunningham, was an Irish baron. But he supported the Act of Union, and was paid partly in cash, partly in titles. He grew into an Earl. But his later advancement of fortune he owed chiefly to his wife. The Regent, she and her hubby (an accommodating chap), instituted a cosy menage a trois in St. James's. She was the Regent's mistress, and

she led him by the nose. Even George Caning had to get on the right side of her. Her husband was made a Marquis, and her children were advanced in various ways. The Marquis of Conyngham is a Marquis because his great-grandmother was the mistress of George IV. That's the truth of it. "From her, also, is descended Lord Lonsborough, another anti-Budget peer. The Earl of Munster was also against the Budget. The first Earl, his grandfather, was the illegitimate son of Mrs. Jordan, the actress, and the prince who became William IV. Mrs. Jordan was more sinned against than sinning. The daughter of a scene-shifter, she was taken advantage of by a scoundrel, by whom she had a child. Afterwards she married one Ford, by whom she had four children. By William she had ten. Her royal lover allowed her £1,200 a year, but he afterwards wanted to reduce it by one-half. She—a celebrated actress by this time—objected, and sent him a playbill with these words at the bottom marked: "No money returned after the raising of the curtain." She died in great indigence at St. Cloud, neglected by all her children. By William she was also the great grandmother of Lord Erroll and Lord Falkland. Both voted against the Budget.

"The anti-Budget Duke of Northumberland is, as everyone knows, more a Smithson than a Percy, but he tries to look a Percy all he can, even to the whiskers. Whiskers were always a feature of the peerage. That is why they are so fond of the name of Alflernon. William, the ancestor, who came over with the Conqueror, was nicknamed, in the Norman French 'als gerron,' or 'William with the Whiskers.' One of the Duke's daughters was married the other day, and, by the paternal edict, no one was allowed the privilege of giving presents to the young lady. There was a time when the Smithsons were not so haughty about accepting gifts, and asking for them, too. The one who married into the real genuine Percys, went to George III. and asked to be made Knight of the Garter. The King refused. Smithson, alias Percy, declared, with the hauteur of a parvenu, that it was the first time a Percy had been refused such a thing. 'But you are the first Smithson that has asked for it,' was the retort. Good old Farmer George! Not so bucolic after all."

"We notice the two noble Earls, Cowley and Cottenham, figure in the division list as anti-Government men. An apologist for the peers has recently suggested that even a knowledge of the Turf and the ballot may be useful to a legislator. We confess we don't know to what work we could put Lord Cowley and Lord Cottenham unless it were to serve on the Royal Commission on Divorce. Among other anti-Budget peers were Lord Headfort, who married Rosie Boote, from the Galety; Lord Ormonde, who knows a lot about yachting and very little about politics, and Lord Coventry, once Master of the Buckhounds, and a gentleman of the very old school in dress and style."

Quite a splendid bunch, to set themselves up as hereditary rulers over honest British workingmen. But over here we are wondering whether the American workingmen who scoff at us for our House of Lords, are any better off with their House of Capitalists. Why not throw them both off?

HYPOCRISY OF THE CHURCH.

Men Made Rich by Blood-Money of Children Adorn the Front Pews.

Boston, January 15.—A ringing denunciation for the organized Church for its attitude toward the great social movements of the day and indirectly upon their world-wide interest in foreign missions added tone to the session of the conference on child labor at Boston University this evening.

"In its indifference to the child labor movement," said the Rev. John H. Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, New York, "the Church is living up to its own record. The Church has never been the champion of social reform or the leader of social progress."

"This condition is due first to denominationalism; second to interest in another world instead of this world, and third, to the weening interest in foreign missions, instead of home missions. 'The men most largely responsible for the labor of children, the men who grow rich from the blood-money created by working children, are the men who to-day are sitting in the front pews.'"

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know that I at last found a flaw in Socialist reasoning?

UNCLE SAM—Let her rip; what is it?

B. J.—Socialists want to abolish capital, isn't it?

U. S.—(hesitatingly)—Well?

B. J.—Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of universal poverty. We would be deprived of many advantages we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will move forward only—

U. S.—(applauding enthusiastically)—Well said!

B. J.—Wasn't I right? Is not that a fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not frequently happen.

U. S.—I applauded your last sentiments: "Civilization will not move backwards; its course is forward only." But the premises you start from are all wrong.

B. J.—Wrong!

U. S.—Yes. By the way, how did you like those glasses of applejack we had the other day?

B. J.—(smacking his lips)—Prime they were, and no mistake.

U. S.—Now, then suppose some man were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies simultaneously under painful convulsions and great agony?"

B. J.—I would tell him he was talking through his hat.

U. S.—And suppose he were to proceed to take out of his pocket a bottle labeled "Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and howl himself out of life?

B. J.—I would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejack," but probably it contains strychnine.

U. S.—Suppose, now, that man were to say, "I call this 'applejack.'"

B. J.—I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine and to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud.

U. S.—You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine is applejack.

B. J. looks up with surprise.

U. S.—It is not capital that constitutes the lever of civilization you speak of; it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby co-operative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all without arduous toil.

B. J.—Isn't that capital?

U. S.—No, sir. That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital," and then, so far from being a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery, it strips concentrated machinery and production and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of the civilizing and beneficent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

B. J.'s eyes open wide.

U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy capital; i. e., the form of private ownership of the modern and concentrated machinery of production.

B. J.—I now see.

U. S.—Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and hail every progress of the sciences that cause production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, i. e., more and more co-operatively.

B. J.—That makes me a Socialist.

U. S.—So is every honest man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital—machinery of production put to bad use. Socialism aims at freeing the machinery of production from that Old Man of the Sea—Capitalism.

B. J.—Let us all give a helping hand!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SEES FIELD FOR PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1.25 for subs. I will do what I can to stir other comrades into action, and will do all I can myself.

What with the disintegration of the S. P. and A. F. of L. and big bubbles of corruption rising to the surface of each, and "busting" every day, I find the field for the S. L. P. and its Press, Daily and Weekly, becoming better and greater every day.

May have some more subs next week.

F. N. Hitchcock.

Hamtramck, Mich., January 8.

THE ONE GUIDING STAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will find enclosed a post-office money order for \$34.50, collected from a few wage slaves for the Operating Fund. We have lost faith in the Star of Bethlehem, the light that the papers have been "spouting" about of late. Let the real light shine upon the downtrodden, the light cast ahead by the Daily and Weekly People. Those who are not subscribers should try The People for twelve months and they will find that the paper will open their eyes wide, and help them get wise to fakirs and the Hallelujah-I-am-a-bum brigade. With the education which The People imparts, ignorance will disappear and capitalism be abolished.

Geo. P. Reuter.

Tacoma, Wash., January 3.

A "TAKE AND HOLDIST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the McKee, Rocks trouble \$13 were turned over to Harry L. Gaines, one of the Executive Board members of the Industrial Workers. He sent \$7.50 and pocketed \$5.50. At a later meeting he was denounced by members Robertson and Young, and he remarked: "You two are parlor Socialists; I am a Revolutionist."

He has since "passed up" the meetings, but not the \$5.50, while some of the sentimental Anarchists who listened to the quarrel between the protesters and Gaines with tears in their eyes are asking, "Where, oh where, is our brave leader?"

Fred. G. Moore.

St. Louis, January 7.

WHEREABOUTS OF CHIEF SLUMMIST WALSH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In reading "Spokane Anarch", Daily People, January 2, I see that comrade Robert Clausen suggests that an eye be kept upon J. H. Walsh, of the rump, I. W. W. The information Clausen asks for I cannot give, but may be able to direct the inquiry. About November 10th, 1909, a young man came to the quarry here to work. He is a lumber-worker (woodman), and is an ex-I. W. W. member. In talking with him I found that he knew Walsh personally. He informed me that Walsh was in Omaha, Nebraska. He unexpectedly met Walsh on the street one day, and Walsh told him that he had a "big thing on" in Omaha. As near as I could learn, this young fellow was about two weeks from Omaha. This young fellow is an even tempered, and well-balanced individual, and had no reason to misinform me.

You will remember that the street-car strike of Omaha was taking place about that time.

Two weeks before November 10 would place Walsh in Omaha about October 25.

This may help, if it is found necessary, to locate Mr. Walsh.

The young fellow I speak of stayed here only about four or five days. I received one letter from him since. He did not answer my last letter, and at present I do not know where he is. He had no faith in the physical forces, as he had already been influenced by some S. L. P. men in Montana. I gave him a few W. P. cards and told him to subscribe for the Weekly when he settled down on some job.

Chas. Rogers.

Unca, Okla., January 6.

THE CHICAGO "SOCIALIST" PUTS ITS FOOT INTO IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What is that Socialist party complaining about, anyway? In one breath it tells us that the workingman suffers because of a miserably poor pay, and in another breath it states it can secure no organizers unless it pays a \$4 a day wage, which it claims all union men

receive. See the article "The Latest Referendum," in to-day's Chicago Daily Socialist. Isn't it rather presumptuous to claim that union men are being paid that nice wage, and isn't it more than likely that S. P. organizers are looking for a soft snap? The article furnishes capitalists with proof that the Socialist contention of a declining wage is false.

J. U.

Chicago, Ill., January 11.

YEAR SHOULD BE GOOD FOR "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It affords me great pleasure in being able to renew my subscription to the Daily People for six months. I hope this year will be the best for the spread of the true principles of Socialism by the only exponents of them, the Daily and Weekly People.

W. H. P.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 11.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see in to-day's issue of the New York Volkszeitung the following characteristic editorial note:

"How careful our comrades should be in the choice of their candidates is again demonstrated by an incident reported from Rochester, N. Y. Richard Kitchelt, the party's candidate for Mayor at last November's election, has left the party with great trumpet blasts and press interviews, because the result of the election convinced him that 'the party will not accomplish anything—not even in the year 1914.' The gentleman does not know yet what party he will join, but it will be an organization which 'promises success.' Rochester has good and tried comrades, but since 'American' candidates are needed any untried Tom, Dick or Harry that comes along is taken and the same deplorable experiences are made again and again."

I happen to know that gentleman, Kitchelt from the time of the split in the Socialist Labor Party in 1899 as a visionary, utopian middle-class reformer, whose chief qualification for membership in the S. P., besides his bent for "practical politics," consisted in untiring mud-slinging at the S. L. P. in which capacity he showed himself a past-master, and for which he was duly appreciated and picked up and given prominence by the S. P.

It is the same Kitchelt who, when the S. P. local of Rochester was peddling around the mayoralty nomination last fall, finally consented to accept the nomination on the condition that HE BE GIVEN BY THE LOCAL FULL POWER TO DICTATE THE CITY PLATFORM. In this demand he was simply following the precedent established by his illustrious comrade Hillquit, who, as a condition for the acceptance of the congressional nomination in the Ninth District in New York in 1906, insisted upon full powers to run his campaign on his own lines and to employ his own methods—a policy which resulted in the notorious Hillquit campaign methods of 1906.

Like the New York S. P. organization, the Rochester S. P. local gave Mr. Kitchelt full power to dictate. He dictated; and the only issue that his canvass was made on was the "revolutionary," "class-conscious," "international," "Marxian" issue of free books in the public schools! On this ground alone the wage slaves of Rochester were confidently appealed to by the S. P. to vote for the S. P.

As it happened with the whole S. P. at the time of Debs' "Red Special," as it happened with the S. P. in New York, at the time of the Hillquit campaign, Mr. Kitchelt and the Rochester S. P. local were for a while in an ecstasy of delight reading "tremendous success" written in all colors of the rainbow on the soap-bubble floating before their eyes—but, oh, cruel fate!—the thing burst!—Katsenjammer! Desertion with blasts of trumpet! Bellyaching by the "Volkszeitung"! What happened in Rochester was only an instalment payment to the S. P. of the "wages of sin."

B. Reinstein.

New York, January 5.

PIERSON FINISHES PRESENT TOUR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my last two days' stay in Houston, six subs. were secured for the Weekly People and one for Der Arbeiter. An out-door meeting was held there on the night of December 27th, but owing to inclement weather we met with poor success. Section Houston is conscious of the excellent opportunity that lies before it, and with

such good workers as Malorana, Georlatano, and without any fake S. P. outfit to contend with, there is no reason on earth why they shouldn't have one of the best Sections in the country.

Since my arrival in Galveston, I have succeeded in landing seven subs. for Der Arbeiter, nine for the Ragione Nuova and eighteen for the Weekly People.

Two street meetings were held last week, and in spite of interruptions on the part of local watchdogs, both were highly successful. Fifty pamphlets were sold, three subs. secured, a good bunch of Weekly Peoples distributed, and one application for membership received.

C. Lucia and S. Leitner who subscribed to our Italian and Jewish papers respectively, aided me materially in securing subs. for both papers.

As Lucia expressed himself as being anxious in getting the Italians organized in the S. L. P., he will take a run up to Houston and see Comrades Malorana and Georlatano and get their cooperation for this purpose. So if all goes well a Section will be organized in Galveston.

This finished my work for the present, and in closing this, my last report, I want to express my appreciation to those comrades who for the past seven months have so ably aided me in the work of securing subs.

Chas. Pierson.

Galveston, Tex., January 6.

A PLEDGE TO A PURPOSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for \$7.00 to cover six three months subs. to Daily People and two six months subs. to Weekly People.

We are slowly but surely breaking the spell of the pure and simpliers. The S. P. is dead and buried in this place.

A coal famine, they say, is on in the State, but, mind you, all the mines are crowded as never before, and the turn is very small, which means cheap coal for the operator and small earnings for the miner. All mines could be getting out more coal if operators would put on the necessary force to take it from the mines, but that would increase supply and lower the price and increase the wages of the miners. As it is, the men must put up with any old condition and thereby work at a disadvantage to themselves, and save the expense of dead work for the operator. And the "poor public" must suffer for fuel. Meanwhile the United Mine Workers of America lie handcuffed, shackled and gagged.

Will the miner always be a slave? I think not, because we will push the propaganda of the S. L. P., so necessary for his emancipation, and we know, too, that the knowledge it imparts will free him from wage slavery. Hence we enter the New Year full of confidence that victory must be ours and we will double our efforts over last year to deliver the message of the S. L. P., so that none may say: "I never heard of the economic and political movement." That will give the death-blow to capitalism, the mother of the wage system and its attendant evils.

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Iowa, January 10.

SLAVES UNDER GOV'T. OWNERSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are those persons who call themselves Socialists and advocate a system of government ownership as the aim of Socialism. When any clear-headed Socialist attacks their position, these self-styled Socialists are inclined to think him dogmatic, narrow, etc., and they heatedly condemn the more experienced and better posted man. To such misguided Socialists the following report which the Frankford Arsenal, a U. S. Government institution, takes of the "efficiency" of its employees may prove enlightening. It will be seen that under government ownership the same as under private ownership of industry, the wage worker is exploited to the limit, and that a more searching investigation is made of the product turned out by a worker than happens in any capitalist concern.

Here are some of the questions that are looked up by the officials in charge at this arsenal:

At what work is he best?..... Does he take hold of new work readily?..... Does he read drawings readily?..... Can he carry a job through without supervision?..... Is he painstaking?..... Does he make many mistakes?..... Does he attempt to conceal his mistakes?..... Does he take good care of his machine and tools?..... Is he trustworthy without supervision?..... Does he voluntarily try to get the most of his machine?..... Compares with others in his class?..... Can our friends see from this that

capitalist government ownership leaves the worker just as much a slave?

C. D.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 12.

ST. PAUL S. L. P. CELEBRATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party of St. Paul gave its seventeenth annual Christmas and New Year's Entertainment and Ball at Federation Hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 1. Stirring addresses were made, and general festivities were the order of the day. The program, consisting of various musical numbers and addresses by local Socialist Labor Party speakers, was an event that surpassed any Socialist festival held in St. Paul for many years past. The "Danish Singing Society" rendered several songs, including the French Revolution hymn, "The Marseillaise." The piano duets by Miss Gruetzke and Miss Buhman were of a character that would receive the approval of classical music critics. Vocal solos and recitations by the Misses Alice and Beatrice Tyman, Misses Lucille and Tillie Becker and Master Lovie Becker brought forth a hearty hand clapping for these little folks, who were not shy in entertaining the many people in the hall. Comrade Tyman surprised all his friends by the exceptional manner in which he played the concertino. The McLeod sisters entertained with dancing and vocal duets and received cheering applause, as did the many others who assisted in making the program one to be long remembered.

Henry Carling opened the festival with an impressive address, reminding the members of their duty to the party and of its purpose. In short talks between the numbers, he spoke of our party paper, its character and the form of ownership, and urged all to purchase literature that was displayed in the rear of the hall. Wm. E. McCue, who also delivered an address, spoke in his calm manner of the work performed by the party and the work that shall be accomplished in the future, which caused many of our sympathizers to inquire for more information concerning the Socialist Labor Party.

After the program, presents were distributed to one hundred and fifty little children, who were given all they could carry.

The evening was given over to those who enjoy gliding on wax floors to the time of an orchestra. There were many so inclined for the hall was crowded.

Members of Section St. Paul desire to thank, through the Daily and Weekly People, the several hundred friends who assisted in realizing a good sum on this occasion. This money will be used for propaganda work during the next campaign.

In the meantime, watch Section St. Paul.

Herbert Johnson.

St. Paul, Minn., January 3.

SIGN CAPITALIST NOMINATION PAPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members of the so-called Socialist party signed the James J. Storrow nomination papers for Mayor of Boston, so I was informed by one of Storrow's heelsers who had the job of getting signatures at the time he solicited my signature. He said that nearly every Socialist whom he had approached had signed. I pointed out the fact that as a Socialist it was against my class interests to allow my name to be used, as Storrow was an out and out capitalist and would see that the capitalist interests would be seen to as against the working class interests.

The above jacksnipe of his Royal Nibs informed me that the "Socialists" who had signed his papers, knew what a grafter Fitzgerald was, and that they did not think Storrow would steal as much as Fitzgerald would. This little bit of information, coming as it does on top of the Spokane "Free Speech" fight and the Socialist (!) party endeavor to disqualify the S. L. P. at the International Congress, should be scattered broadcast.

Enthusiasm in and around Boston is on the "blink." I was asked by one of the leading lights of the Dorchester Local to join their club, as they needed someone to brace them up. I asked him "Why don't you and your outfit join the S. L. P.?" In reply, he fairly burst his bump of indignation, by asserting that the S. L. P. was dead, and that there was too much "De Leon" to suit them. The conversation drifted to Unionism, and I forced him to admit that the Industrial Workers of the World was the only correct way for the working class to organize, but they were not ready to support it as yet.

The party ownership of the press, was also gone over thoroughly. I pointed out that a privately owned paper could not be a revolutionary organ, as it was run for a profit, and that the Editor controlled the party instead of the party controlling the Editor.

As I see it, we of the Socialist Labor

Party have the "I am a bum" outfit on the run and we should outflank them and cause their unconditional surrender.

In the Boston Traveler, December 22, '09, Mr. J. A. Mathews, of Washington, D. C., reports that "the Social Democratic party and the American Federation of Labor is to form a Labor party on new lines."—Again we see the Socialist (!) party scheming to sell out the working class, as they ever did.—With their bunch of intellectual hybrids, and grafters what can we expect. The rank and file are as ignorant as Patsy's pig as to what Socialism is, and act as though they had symptoms of hydrocephalus every time De Leon or the S. L. P. is mentioned. Expose their crooked works. Up with revolutionary Socialism.

A. L. Waterman.

Boston, Mass., January 8.

LIGHT IN ROCHESTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Party held a general meeting last night to discuss: "What is the matter with the S. P.?"

This city was known as the biggest kangaroo city, but no more now. The S. P. are down and out. They don't know where they are.

We have formed a Jewish S. L. P. Club, a branch of the Federation, and we have a committee to go before the S. P. to secure a debate on Unity.

Comrade.

Rochester, N. Y., January 9.

UNLUCKY MONTHS AND "TREMENDOUS SUCCESSES" OF VICTOR BUHR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The three most unlucky months that I have ever seen have fallen upon one of the heroes of the S. P., who has been for a short time in the limelight. This most dignified and bold warrior is no other than our old friend, Mr. Victor Buhr (a painter by trade).

In 1908 the S. P. men carried on their campaign with the aid of a "Red Special." In 1909, still being fond of that color, they attempted to "paint the town red" and, therefore, nominated Victor Buhr as President of the Board of Aldermen; but instead of painting the town red, he painted his party blue, for this noble hero helped in advancing his party backward, by giving them the tremendous gain of 50% off of the number of their last vote.

Having shown his great skill as a painter, I am ready to discuss the three unlucky months.

The loss in the S. P. vote, greatly aided by Victor Buhr, was in the month of November, 1909. In the month of December, 1909, a convention took place at Cincinnati, Ohio, called together by the painters. Mr. Buhr ran out there two weeks before the convention met in order to do his utmost to save his lords and masters. And sure enough, when a nomination was made that Mr. Balhorn be the General President of the Brotherhood of Painters, Mr. Victor Buhr was among the first and most enthusiastic to rise and deliver a great and glorious nomination speech in favor of his master Balhorn, and to accuse the entire world of baseness, not even showing the least bit of mercy for his own Slavonia, and not forgetting to direct his "ringing accusation" against the foreigners. He was speaking to "beat the band," but before his speech in favor of Mr. Balhorn was finished, he could see the finish of his favorite master, and when the vote was counted, Balhorn met with the same tremendous success as Victor Buhr met here in New York as President of the Board of Aldermen. Friend Buhr worked so diligently for Master Balhorn that his vote fell off 40%. This was the second unlucky month, December, 1909.

Now comes the third unlucky month, January, 1910, in which Buhr starts a wonderful and prosperous New Year. Election was to be held last Thursday, January 6, 1910, in the New York District Council of Painters. Buhr, sure to be wherever there is a chance for trouble had the misfortune of being nominated by one of his friends as President of the Council. He was sure of being elected as he was well aware of the fact that most of the delegates are his own "party" members. But here the delegates of the Council are very intelligent workmen, and they certainly knew what a saint Mr. Buhr is. They showed that, for when the election took place and the vote was counted, it was found that here he again met with and outdid his usual tremendous success—his stock fell below zero. It is not to be wondered at, for the evening was very cold.

This concludes the three unlucky months in which Victor Buhr, an archangel of the S. P., showed how great can be success when he and the S. P. bores, one without and the other within.

Now, my dear old friend, Victor, what can I do for you? My Local and I promised to take care of you, and we did, while we belong in one and the same organization. Is there anything else that we can do for you? Victor, dear, don't be discouraged; happy days may come again, but if you are gloom, it present,

Member of Local 1011.

New York, January 9.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. W., LEIGHT, MO.—"The Library of Universal History" was gotten up "to sell."

L. F., NEW YORK.—The workingman, who would leave a Union because the Union cannot provide him with a job, joined that Union for purposes that ignore the real mission of Unionism. Of course, if the Union invited such a man with the express promise of a job, and nothing else, then, such a Union is a bogus affair unentitled to financial support when it falls in its part of the contract.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—The economic interests of the Top-Capitalist class connect that class with the Republican party. The economic interests of the working class would, normally, connect it with a political party of Socialism that organizes that class into the economic body requisite to take the reins of government, and thereby execute the revolutionary act. The working class is not now connected with any such political party. It is not even connected with the Socialist party, which vaguely advertises Socialism. The very reason that keeps the working class away from where it belongs politically keeps that class scattered. Most of them, and legitimately enough, under the circumstances, cling to the Top-Capitalist party. The Democratic party is hard to define. In the South it is mainly a race party. Elsewhere, for the reason of its undefinableness, it attracts the middle class generally, and, along with these, the employees of the middle class.—Next question next week.

"COMRADE," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—When Unionism was first started in Great Britain it did no end of good to British Labor—that improvement was due to politics. Unionism in Germany, a far superior thing to the A. F. of L. in America, had the ground prepared for it by the German Social Democracy, and it grew under the shield of that political party. These illustrations should suffice. None who knows the history of the Labor Movement will ever ask: "What has politics done for the working class?" Even to-day, the ballot in Labor's hands is a protection. Without it the capitalist class would be even more brutal than it is.

E. M., NEW YORK.—The Connollyan theory that members of the N. E. C., who were not present, were not qualified to form an opinion, is irrational for more and weightier reasons than you mention. If a person must be present at an event in order to form an opinion, then history is abrogated, the press is abrogated, geography is abrogated—in short, learning is abrogated. In that case a person could form an opinion only on the limited matters of his own observation, and he would have to become an ignoramus. That, of course, is irrational. The rational man weighs evidence and forms an opinion on things that happened even before he was born.

The theory is, besides, Jesuitic in the gentleman's mouth. He who censures others for forming an opinion on things they did not witness, and for acting upon the opinion, has no business to seek to induce people to form an opinion upon events that took place hundreds of miles away, and expect them to act upon that opinion. Read "Letters to a Provincial" by Blaise Pascal, the devout

remember your dear Polish national song and sing it to yourself whenever you think of your tremendous success,

Yestze Polska niszgienia
Pukant jivame.

which translated reads: "Poland is not lost as long as we are living."

Well, my friend, hoping that this won't be the last regard we will send you for your welfare if space will be permitted to us in the Weekly People, I remain—a friend who is anxious for your welfare.

Meyer Solomon.

Member of Local 1011.

New York, January 9.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

38 CITY HALL PLACE

NEW YORK.

Roman Catholic philosopher who exposed, and for all time nailed, the duplicity and immorality of Jesuit reasoning.

G. B., CLEVELAND, O.—The economics in the Cleveland "Press" attributing increased prices to the increased productivity of gold is correct. The People will editorialize on the significance of the admission.

A. H., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—All dates are filled for the next three months.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Get a copy of Ruskin's "Stones of Venice." Read it. In it you will come across a passage that describes the mentality and psychology of people who make merry over their own physical and other defects. Such mentality and psychology is typical of slummers.

T. W., PHILA.—The dividing line between Savagery and Barbarism is the invention of the art of pottery. The art of pottery enables the preservation of food. Savagery lived from hand to mouth. The consequences in the social organization of the two are obvious.—Next question next week.

M. J. B., ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Notices, that other Party papers are requested to publish, should be sent in several copies. If not, overights are invited.

M. E. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Establishments for the study of psychiatry afford opportunity for noble researches. Unfortunately, to-day, such proposals are too frequently schemes for placemen, and thereby throw discredit upon them.

W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Should like to keep the letter for a while longer. When wanted will be returned.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Joan of Arc has not yet been canonized, but is to be. The preparatory steps thereto have been recently taken with great solemnity by her beatification at the Vatican.—Next question next week.

E. P., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Tom Watson was the best man produced by the Populist Movement. He was no polliwog, like Pepper, and no freak, like Jerry Simpson, "the sockless prophet of Medicine Lodge." His record in Congress was clean and aggressive. He is, however, a man of no knowledge of economics and sociology; a mere bourgeois radical; a narrow-minded nativist; and, according to credible information, a merciless exploiter of his plantation hands.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Matter will be returned.

T. M., NEW YORK; A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; C. G., EL PASO, TEX.; E. A. S., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; A. G., GIRARD, KANS.; R. F. O., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; A. L. K., TONAWANDA, N. Y.; F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; G. M. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; V. K., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; G. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Matter received.

The Differences

BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party
AND THE
Socialist Labor Party

ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism
AND
Anti-Political Industrialism

BY
A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : 10 Cents

By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustus, National Secretary,
44 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 25 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
8 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com-
mittee was held at National Head-
quarters on Wednesday evening, Jan-
uary 12, with Hall in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Deutsch, Hall, Lefkowitz,
Weiss, Lafferty, Schwartz, Ma-
chauer, Kihn, Mittelberg, Schrafft,
Sigmund, Sweeney and Rosenberg.
Absent: Hall and Butterworth.

Deutsch elected secretary pro tem.
The National Secretary was instructed
to prepare a plan for the sub-commit-
tee members, signatures. Election of
permanent recording secretary laid
over. Election of Press Committee:
Kihn, Lafferty and Hall. F. W. Ball
elected National Treasurer for ensu-
ing term. Minutes of previous ses-
sion read and adopted as read.

Financial Report: Receipts, \$116.77;
expenditures, \$55.71.

National Secretary reported that
the Editor of "Nepakarat" had com-
plied with the instructions given by
the N. E. C. at its last session to pub-
lish its decision regarding the atti-
tude of the paper and the actions of
its national organizer; and it was
reported by Lefkowitz that the Ex-
ecutive Committee of the Hungarian
Socialist Labor Federation had in-
structed its secretary to write to the
national secretary of the Party to
that effect. The national secretary
also reported the action of the N. E. C.
with regard to "Ragione Nuova," as
follows: That the below resolution
had been passed:

"Resolved, That the N. E. C. repu-
diates the 'Ragione Nuova' as an
Italian organ of the S. L. P. on ac-
count of that paper's support of the
physical force Spokane element, pro-
vided the report of Reimer upon in-
vestigation of the situation on the
ground in Providence, R. I. favors
such action. Moved by Reimer, se-
conded by Murek."

Reimer's report being read and the
same favoring the repudiation of "Ra-
gione Nuova," it was moved by
Deutsch, seconded by Kihn:

"That the action of the N. E. C. be
carried into effect per instructions."
Carried.

National Secretary reported that
Section New York had been written
to regarding its indebtedness.

Correspondence: From Section Ta-
coma, Wash., referred to the N. E. C.
From Washington, E. E. C., stating
that a copy of the Anna Tewsbury
letter was received by them and
thrown into the waste-basket; also
that a letter from Section San Fran-
cisco reported receipt of a copy of the
Tewsbury letter, and that it received
similar treatment; Louis Katz, Wash-
ing. D. C., application for membership,
accepted and card granted; Texas S.
E. C., Colorado S. E. C., Michigan S.
E. C., Section Phoenix, Ariz., Philadel-
phia, Pa., Plainfield, N. J., Tacoma,
Wash., Spokane, Wash., Schenectady,
N. Y., New Bedford, Mass., Milwau-
kee, Wis., Hoquiam, Wash., Pitts-
burgh, Mass., remitting on interna-
tional Socialist Bureau dues assessment;
Section Cook County, Ill., endorsing
action of N. E. C. regarding decision
in re Hungarian affairs. Per instruc-
tions from the N. E. C. the national
secretary was instructed to issue a
call for nominations for the election
of a delegate to the International So-
cialist Congress to be held in Copen-
hagen, Denmark, this year. Per in-
structions from the N. E. C. a com-
mittee, consisting of Lafferty, Kihn
and Deutsch were elected to devise
ways and means to further the sys-
tematic distribution of educational
leaflets. Per instructions of the N. E. C.
the matter of publishing volume of
selected Daily People Editorials for
the Tenth Anniversary was received
and referred to the Press Committee
to, if possible, devise ways and means
to get same out.

Adjournment 10:30 p. m.

H. D. Deutsch,
Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, was held on Friday, Jan-
uary 7th at Daily People Building, 25
City Hall Place, New York City, with
Joseph Schauer in the chair, there
also being present: Grieb, Kuhn, Johnson,

Hiltner and Moonelis. Donohue and
Walters excused. Wilson absent.

Minutes of the previous meeting adopt-
ed as read.

The Secretary reported that Boris
Reinstein, N. E. C. member, could not
attend this meeting; received new form
financial reports from Sections Ononda-
ga and Chautauqua Counties; from
Section Chautauqua Co. order for dues
stamps and advertising time and place
of regular meetings; from Schenectady
and Rensselaer, orders for dues stamps;
that schedule of stops for Boris Rein-
stein on his way back to Buffalo being
rearranged; that sympathizer in Patch-
ogue would act as the Party's Notary in
the gathering of signatures for the State
election this year. Report of Secretary
received and actions approved.

Bill of Secretary for postage, Decem-
ber, 1909, \$1.07, ordered paid.

The Committee on canvassing vote for
N. E. C. member reported that they had
issued credentials and forwarded pledge
on behalf of Reinstein, to the National
Secretary; report received and action
of committee endorsed.

The Committee on plan for raising
funds for the ensuing State campaign
reported that they had agreed that the
most feasible would be a plan of coupons
or slips, made up in book form, to sell
at 5 cents a piece, 20 in a book. Report
was received and committee empowered
to go ahead with plan and have ready to
send out at the next meeting.

Regarding the report of N. E. C. mem-
ber, decided that since there seemed noth-
ing which the State Committee would
likely have to take action upon, report
published in the Daily People be con-
sidered sufficient.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m., to
meet again Friday, January 21st, same
place, 7 p. m. sharp.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary.

NEW YORK SECTIONS, NOTICE.

Boris Reinstein, N. E. C. Member, will
stop at the following towns on the dates
indicated. Sections are requested to
make such arrangements as will insure
the business meeting and the propaganda
meeting afterwards being well attended.

Troy, WEDNESDAY, January 19.

Gloversville, THURSDAY, January 20.

Syracuse, FRIDAY, January 21.

The previous schedule is hereby can-
celled.

E. Moonelis, Secretary N. Y. S. E. C.

ATTENTION BOSTONI

A public lecture will be held under
the auspices of Section Boston, Social-
ist Labor Party, on SUNDAY after-
noon, January 30th, at 3 o'clock in
Commercial Hall, 694 Washington
street, Boston. Speaker, John W.
Leach, of Providence, R. I. Subject:
"The Development of Economic Con-
ditions and the Need for a Clear Cut
Revolutionary Movement of the Wage
Slaves."

Reimer's report being read and the
same favoring the repudiation of "Ra-
gione Nuova," it was moved by
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ENROLL! ENROLL!

In the 10th Anniversary 1000 Daily
People Club.

That the 10th Anniversary Celebration
of the Daily People is on is evidenced by
the way the subs are coming in. If all
of our friends take hold of the work a
splendid success is assured.

This 10th Anniversary Celebration
really offers a most excellent opportu-
nity to the Propagandist, inasmuch as it
makes it all the more easy for him to
arouse the interest of his fellow workers.
Tell them the story of the Daily People's
start; tell how it has fought its way,
despite the buffetings it had to encoun-
ter. Tell your fellow workers why they
should read it, and you will have no
difficulty in interesting them. The work-
ers admire men who do things, men who
accomplish results.

We want the co-operation of our read-
ers; they are the ones who know the
Daily and Weekly People and believe
in them. All you who like the paper,
and who want to see the spread of the
principles for which it stands, we want
you to enroll in the 10th Anniversary
1000 Propaganda Club.

As our part in the 10th Anniversary
Celebration of the Daily People we are
going to get up a souvenir, suitably in-
scribed, to be presented as a memento,
to all of our friends who enroll in the
1000 Club and send us between now and
July 1, 1910, at least ten subscriptions to
the Daily or Weekly People. Those send-
ing a total of five dollars for subscrip-
tions will be entitled to the souvenir. We
are also getting out special sub blanks
for this occasion, and have other plans
yet to develop.

But the first thing for you to do is
send us your name and address for en-
rollment in the 1000 Daily People 10th
Anniversary Club. That you enroll is
very necessary to the furthering of our
plans, and to the giving of credit for
the work you do right along. If you are
with us for this mighty propaganda
effort send in your name to-day. We
say mighty effort, it is mighty in the
collective sense only; individually it is
not a hard task at all—you have only to
get two subs a month to qualify.

Two subs a month is not by any man-
ner of means a herculean task as witness
the list of these who got two in a week
some of them getting many more than
two:

A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. 6
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 8
C. G. Hubner, Middletown, Conn. 2
H. Finken, Mystic, Conn. 2
W. Suesabrich, Rockville, Conn. 2
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. 5
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind. 2
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Iowa 8
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass. 2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass. 2
P. Sabach, Bridgewater, Mass. 2
W. M. Nelson, Henning, Minn. 3
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 3
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. 2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 5
L. F. Alritz, Schenectady, N. Y. 2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 3
G. Wagner, Allentown, Pa. 3

PHILA. S. L. P. PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda meetings under the aus-
pices of the Socialist Labor Party of
Philadelphia are held in Morning Star
Hall, N. E. corner of Ninth and Cal-
lowhill streets, (second floor), every
Sunday afternoon. On SUNDAY, Jan-
uary 23, at 2:30 o'clock, Henry George
Fester will speak on "The Single Tax
as a Remedy for Social Evils." Every-
body welcome. Free discussion.

"RED SUNDAY" MEETING IN
FRISCO.

"Red Sunday" commemoration will be
held by the Red Sunday Conference of
San Francisco, Calif., in a meeting at
Saratoga Hall, 225 Valencia street, on
SUNDAY, January 23rd, at 2 p. m.
There will be speakers in English, Rus-
sian, Swedish, Lettish and Hungarian.
The proceeds are to go to the Russian
Revolutionists. All readers of the
Weekly People invited.

UNEMPLOYED MEETING IN CHI-
CAGO.

The International Brotherhood Wel-
fare Association has called a convention
for unemployed workmen to meet in
Chicago, from January 24 to 28. Other
sessions will be held in Kansas City, Mo.,
from January 29 to February 2. Fuller
information may be had by applying to
Mrs. Cora D. Harvey, 703 Van Buren
street, Chicago. In a call which is being
sent out the statement is made: "We
must decide whether we will secure the
means with which to feed, clothe and
educate our children, and provide for
ourselves continuously or support an in-
dustrial system that maintains an army
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A. Clever, Braddock, Pa. 2
S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa. 2
E. J. Drugmand, Imperial, Pa. 2
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
G. W. Ohs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3
C. Pierson, Galveston, Texas 24
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 7
F. Traulsen, Seattle, Wash. 2
J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va. 2

Prepaid cards sold: Stonington, Conn.,
\$5.00; Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.00.

Labor News Notes.

Comrade John Kircher of Cleveland, O.,
keeps up his record as a seller of books,
a forty dollar order to him this week.
Kircher disposes of the books after
working hours and is certainly a hustler.

Mrs. Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, is
making the Sue stories go in her city;
another good order from her this week.
Pennsylvania is awakening to the value
of the Sue stories, orders received from
Junata, and New Bethlehem total
\$12.50. Orders from Oak Harbor and
Hoquiam, Wash., Fields Landing, Cal.,
and Page, W. Va., give an idea of how
the Sue stories are making their way
into remoter places. The Literary Agent
of Section El Paso County, Colo., finds
the Sue stories ready sellers. He orders
\$5.40 again this week. Sue book orders
also come from St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul,
Minn., Louisville, Ky., New York City,
Amsterdam, N. Y., and Malden, Mass.

De Leon's lecture "Woman's Suffrage"
has a steady sale; Hervey's "Anti-Patriot-
ism" is another good seller. Push the
propaganda literature.

We are proceeding with the work on
"Franz von Sickingen" but need many
more cash orders to enable us to see the
work through. The price is but one dol-
lar. We urge upon all those interested
in seeing this grand historic work of
Lassalle's in an English dress to help us
with their dollar at once.

OPERATING FUND.

Last Week's Contributions to This Fund
Totalled \$71.50, the Bulk of It from the
Aggressive Pacific Coast.

N. Van Kerkvoorde, Antwerp,
Belgium \$ 1.00
Vergison, Antwerp, Belgium 1.00
V. Shiffer, per Section Los An-
geles, Cal. 10.00
R. Strawbinger, per Section Los
Angeles, Cal. 10.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00
J. Schlitt, Los Angeles, Cal.50
O. W. Sewall, Los Angeles, Cal.50
E. E. Rouser, Shawmut, Cal. 2.00
P. Sabach, Bridgewater, Mass. 1.50
John Kenny, No. Andover Mass. 1.00
L. Curry, No. Andover, Mass.50
J. Vandore, Lawrence, Mass.50
J. E. Bedard, Lawrence, Mass.50
B. Schwalb, Chicago, Ill. 2.00
J. J. Meighan, Coytesville, N. J. 1.00
18th and 20th A. Ds, N. Y. 2.00
M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y. 2.00
E. F. Putnam, Tacoma Wash. 10.00
J. C. Anderson, " " " " 10.00
G. P. Reuter, " " " " 5.00
A. Ehrhardt " " " " 5.00
F. Crossman " " " " 2.50
C. Fleming " " " " 2.00

Total \$ 71.50
Previously acknowledged.... 5,800.97
Grand total \$5,872.47

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fare Association has called a convention
for unemployed workmen to meet in
Chicago, from January 24 to 28. Other
sessions will be held in Kansas City, Mo.,
from January 29 to February 2. Fuller
information may be had by applying to
Mrs. Cora D. Harvey, 703 Van Buren
street, Chicago. In a call which is being
sent out the statement is made: "We
must decide whether we will secure the
means with which to feed, clothe and
educate our children, and provide for
ourselves continuously or support an in-
dustrial system that maintains an army
of unemployed and puts millions on the
street without employment every few
years."

PHILA. S. L. P. PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda meetings under the aus-
pices of the Socialist Labor Party of
Philadelphia are held in Morning Star
Hall, N. E. corner of Ninth and Cal-
lowhill streets, (second floor), every
Sunday afternoon. On SUNDAY, Jan-
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Fester will speak on "The Single Tax
as a Remedy for Social Evils." Every-
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CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urged to request to correspond with the
National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue,
London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and
organizing active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! If you want Socialism

by the committee, gratis. Prepare your-
self for Section New York's great novel
event, SATURDAY, February 12.
Entertainment Committee.
Adolph Orange, Secretary.

HARLEM S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth
Assembly Districts, of the Socialist
Labor Party will hold a series of free
lectures in Mt. Morris Hall, 1304 Fifth
avenue (near 113th street). Work-
men and friends are invited to attend.
The following is the program of the lec-
tures:

FRIDAY, January 21—Louis C.
Fraina. Subject: "What Is the Matter
with the Socialist Party?"

FRIDAY, January 28—Rudolph Katz,
of Paterson, N. J. Subject: "The Mis-
sion of the Socialist Labor Party."

FRIDAY, February 4—Daniel De Leon,
Editor of Daily People. Subject: "Les-
sons of the Last Election."

FRIDAY, February 11—Edmund Seidel
Subject: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of
Louis Napoleon (The Tactics of Revolu-
tionary Socialism)."

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

"Red Sunday" will be commemorated
by Section St. Louis, S. L. P., by the
holding of a meeting, on SUNDAY, Jan-
uary 23, 3 p. m., at 1717 S. Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo. Speakers in different
languages will deliver addresses. All
workmen are invited to attend.

Committee.

INVENTOR DIES POOR.

Hit Upon the Process of Hardening Steel
Plate and Carnegie Bought It.

Pittsburg, January 17.—John Pedder,
a boyhood apprentice with Andrew Car-
negie, one of the inventors of the hard-
ened armor plate and one of Pittsburg's
pioneer iron and steel men, died at his
home here last night, practically a poor
man.

Early manhood found Pedder toiling
in the Singer & Nimick mills, in the
West End, with Dr. John A. Brashear,
the local astronomer. It was at this
age that he made the acquaintance of
Carnegie. Later Pedder invented the
process of hardening armor plate, adopt-
ed by the Carnegie interests.

GOMPERS' APPEAL

Washington, January 17.—Motions
were made in the Supreme Court to-day
to advance and hear as one case the ap-
peal of the Buck's Stove & Range Com-
pany and the cross appeal of Samuel
Gompers and other officers of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor in the boycott
proceedings and the appeal of the latter
from the judgment of the District of
Columbia Court holding those officers in
contempt.

Chief Justice Fuller remarked that
there seemed a large assignment already
of important cases for March, and the
Court therefore would have to take the
motion under advisement.

"The People"

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Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the
purpose of spreading Socialist Prin-
ciples and organizing Socialist
Thought its mission is to educate
and prepare the working class for
the approaching day of their emani-
cipation from wage slavery; to
point the way to class-conscious or-
ganization for economic and polit-
ical action that the days of cap-
italist bondage might be quickened
unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should
Read It.

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Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOM-
PROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER
circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hooks
SOUND